FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 95 *16 May 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

UN Session Chairman Optimistic on Disarmament Assembly Aims [Matyash] AA 1 1/A6
Pentagon Contracts for Cruise Missile Carriers Impede SALT [Levchenko] AA 1 1/A6

CSCE/MBFR

Radio Cites Need for Progress at Vienna Arms Talks BB 1 1/A7

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Celebrates 23d Anniversary of Existence CC 1 1/A8
Chernyshov Comment CC 1 1/A8
Warsaw Pact Lauded [Grammatchikov] CC 1 1/A8

GENERAL

'International Situation--Questions and Answers' Program [Kosovan, Zenovich, (Vozdaryev), Seyful-Mulyukov] A 1 1/A10
Brezhnev's FRG Visit A 1 1/A10
Situation in Chad A 2 1/A11
Lopez Portillo Visit to USSR A 3 1/A12
Mideast Situation A 4 1/A13
PRAVDA Reviews Brezhnev FRG Visit, Detente, Mideast [Demchenko 14 May] A 6 1/B1

UNITED STATES

Aircraft Deliveries Will Trigger New Israeli Aggression [Soltan] B 1 1/B5
Senate Approves Package B 1 1/B5
Kosygin, Bergland Discuss Economic, Scientific Issues B 2 1/B6
Addition to Item on Bergland Meeting With Lyashko B 2 1/B6
U.S. Forward-Based Facilities 'Serious Threat' to USSR [Semeyko in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 May] B 2 1/B6
Trushin Hits N.Y. TIMES' Articles on 7th Army Exercises B 5 1/B9
U.S. Continues Aid to Racists, Ignores UN Measures [Yegorov] B 5 1/B9
Moscow Cites Colby CBS Interview, Stockwell Book [Andrianov] B 7 1/B11
Mondale's Military Proposals Get Cool Asian Reception B 7 1/B11
U.S. Church Council Calls for Ban on Cluster Bombs B 8 1/B12

CHINA

Peking Posters Demand Return of Power to Proletariat [Lazhin] C 1 1/B13

EAST EUROPE

Gromyko Concludes GDR Visit; Communique Issued	D 1	1/B14
Gromyko, Honecker Exchange Speeches [PRAVDA 13 May]	D 1	1/B14
Communique on Visit [PRAVDA 13 May]	D 3	1/C2
Nikolay Rodionov Appointed Soviet Envoy to Yugoslavia	D 5	1/C4
Demichev Receives Bulgarian Delegation Led By Stanishev	D 5	1/C4

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Swiss Labor Party Congress Concludes Work [Yegorov, Lopatin]	F 1	1/C5
Soviet-Finnish Cooperation Commission Session Begins [Leskinen, Gorbunov]	E 1	1/C5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

As-Sadat, Khalid May Use U.S. Planes in Africa	F 1	1/C6
Activities of 'Pro-Americans' in OPEC Condemned	F 1	1/C6
Zionist Aggression, Subversion Linked to Imperialism [Korneyev]	F 2	1/C7
Efforts To Resume Egypt-Israel Dialog Criticized	F 3	1/C8
Palestine Front Opposes Capitulation by Reactionary Arabs	F 3	1/C8
PLO Officials Criticize Policies of As-Sadat	F 4	1/C9
Mushin on West Bank	F 4	1/C9
Abu Yasir on Capitulation	F 4	1/C9
Egyptian Official Speaks on U.S. Economic Exploitation	F 5	1/C10
Plans for Referendum in Egypt Viewed Skeptically	F 5	1/C10

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

KKE First Secretary Criticizes PRC Leaders	G 1	1/C11
Cyprus Protests to FRG Over Arms for Turkey	G 1	1/C11

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

'Liberation Front' Leads Uprising Against Zaire Government	H 1	1/C12
Support for Rebels	H 1	1/C12
Western Interests [Tanov]	H 1	1/C12
Comoros Situation Viewed; French Role Questioned	H 2	1/C13
Imperialism's 'New Africa Policy' Doomed To Fail [Sofinskiy in PRAVDA 12 May]	H 3	1/C14
Muzorewa's Opposition to Smith a 'Staged Show' [Dolgov]	H 6	1/D3
Recent Books Reveal Imperialist' Subversion in Africa [Zenovich]	H 6	1/D3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Okinawa Governor Issues Appeal for Removal of U.S. Bases	M 1	1/D5
Okinawa's Strategic Value	M 1	1/D5
Okinawa Anniversary Protest	M 1	1/D5
PRC Support of U.S.-Japan Alliance Inspires Japan's Right	M 2	1/D6
Scientists Hold Conference To Discuss Atomic Energy Use	M 2	1/D6
MPR's Tsedenbal Labels PRC 'Threat to World Peace'	M 2	1/D6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Georgian Pleads Guilty, Names U.S. Embassy First Secretary	R	1	1/D8
Kostava Cross-Examined	R	1	1/D8
Orlov Admits Giving Documents to Foreign Correspondents	R	1	1/D8
Correspondent Reports on Trial [Fedorov]	R	2	1/D9
PRAVDA Reports Suslov Speech at Stavropol Award Ceremony [13 May]	R	3	1/D10
Masherov Addresses Belorussian Teachers Congress [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 5 May]	R	9	1/E2

AGRICULTURE AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 15 May	T	1	1/E4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos 1,006 Launched; Equipment Working Normally	U	1	1/E5
Cosmos 1,007 Launched From USSR on 16 May	U	1	1/E5
Briefs: Armenian TV Tower; Atlantic Research; Arctic Navigation Season	U	1	1/E5

MAY 2 2 1978

PrEx 7.10:FBIS-SOV-78-95

FBIS-SOV-78-95
Tuesday
16 May 1978
Vol III No 95

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

62

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

UN SESSION CHAIRMAN OPTIMISTIC ON DISARMAMENT ASSEMBLY AIMS

LD121418Y Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Test] New York, May 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: A U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament, due to open here on May 23, attracts great attention of the world community. In an interview to a TASS correspondent Lazar Mojs v, chairman of the 32nd session of the U.N. General Assembly, emphasized great significance of the coming special session. He highly appreciated the Soviet initiatives in disarmament and, specifically, the proposals advanced by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress in Moscow. The concrete proposals, Lazar Mojsov noted, advanced by Leonid Brezhnev with a view of adoption of a special programme of actions aimed at attaining disarmament and ending the arms race lend a fresh powerful impetus to the efforts now being taken to further realistic measures that would promote the success of the work of the coming special session and approval of positive decisions at that forum. Displayed in Leonid Brezhnev's speech, he noted, was a constructive approach to the most burning problems of today, which will also be discussed at the U.N. special session on disarmament.

L. Mojsov greeted Leonid Brezhnev's statement to the effect that the Soviet Union wishes success to the coming General Assembly session, specially devoted to the question of limitation of armaments, to the question of disarmament, and would be actively promoting this. The session, he said, will become an event of great significance in the U.N. nistory and activities. The forum will concentrate the attention of the world public opinion on problems which are of decisive significance for the destinies of the world. These are an end to the arms race, prohibition of production and use of weapons of mass destruction and adoption of realistic steps towards disarmament so as to create an atmosphere of trust, to further strengthen the policy of relaxation of international tension, to reaffirm once again the policy of peaceful coexistence and to consolidate peace and international security.

PENTAGON CONTRACTS FOR CRUISE MISSILE CARRIERS IMPEDE SALT

LD131256Y Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: The Pentagon is speeding up the creation of new types of strategic weapons even without waiting for the final sanction of the Congress. The U.S. Air Force awarded contracts to its three major contractors--the miiitary-industrial corporations McDonnell Douglas, Boeing and Lockheed aircraft--to develop a system for installing cruise missiles on board wide-bodied civil planes. The contract is estimated to be worth ten million dollars. The U.S. administration earlier already gave a green light to installing cruise missiles in strategic B-52 bombers. The re-equipment of B-52 is to start in the near future immediately after the final tests of cruise missiles and the start of their manufacture. The military industrial complex, however, insist that the wide-bodied aircraft be equipped with cruise missiles, which promises huge profits to the Pentagon's contractors, considering themselves to be duped as a result of the refusal of the administration to manufacture the new strategic B-1 bomber. With this aim in view, the U.S. Air Force plans to place an order for 100 wide-bodied planes, each of which can carry 60 cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. Such a wide and radically new programme of armaments is a source of serious concern for congress. Even the House Armed Services Committee known for its patronage of the Pentagon, considered it necessary to delete from the draft federal budget for the creation of new cruise missile carriers pending an all-round study of this question. The question of cruise missile carriers is known to be examined at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic arms. Therefore, the decision of the U.S. Air Force can be assessed only as an attempt of the militaristic circles of the USA to put up the new obstacles on the way of these talks and to whip up the arms race.

RADIO CITES NEED FOR PROGRESS AT VIENNA ARMS TALKS

LD152348Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1830 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has been 5 years since the signing in Vienna of the protocol on the preparatory consulations for talks on the mutual reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe. The protocol reflected the basic principles which must be adhered to if progress is to be made in the Vienna dialog and an agreement reached between the socialist and Western states. Those principles are as follows: equal reductions by all participants and undiminished security for all sides. It was emphasized that the aim of the talks was to reduce military tension in a part of the world where it poses a great threat.

It is well-known that the two largest military organizations--NATO and the Warsaw Pact--confront each other in this area. What is the attitude of Western participants to the talks? While talking about the possibility of reducing troops and arms, Washington is reinforcing them. Last year the United States increased its troops in Europe by two tank divisions; one of these was stationed between Bremen and Bremerhaven. In 1985 the Americans plan to send five more divisions, not to mention large consignments of weapons. The U.S. administration also intends to station neutron weapons in the NATO deployment zone in Europe. Nor are some of Washington's allies lagging behind. It sounds good when a minister of a country taking part in the Vienna talks declares that detente and a simultaneous arms buildup are mutually exclusive. However then we learn that a weapon has appeared in the Bundeswehr arsenal--the area bomb. That is a variation of the cluster bomb, which was used in the Israeli aggression against peace-loving Lebanon and aroused worldwide indignation. According to DPA the NATO strategists claim that the West is forced to direct all its efforts in the field of technological developments to keeping pace with Soviet superiority in arms. Does such superiority exist? The participants in the talks have at their disposal official government statistics which show the strength of NATO and Warsaw Pact troops in central Europe: 987,300 armed men from the socialist countries and 981,000 from the West, including 805,000 and 791,000 land forces, respectively. From these figures it is clear that there is a balance of troops in central Europe. This reveals once again that all claims about aggressive designs on the part of the Soviet Union are false. As opposed to the NATO countries, we have not increased our forces in central Europe for a long time and have no intention of enlarging them by so much as a single soldier or a single tank.

There have already been 14 rounds of the Vienna talks, but unfortunately no progress has been made. The main problem is that the West continues to demand an unequal reduction of troops and armaments, which would threaten the socialist countries' security. The NATO attitude conflicts with the principles embodied in the protocol of the plenary meeting of the preparatory consultations. It is true--as Leonid Brezhnev stated in his speech to the Komsomol conference--that the West recently submitted some revised proposals. To some extent these take into account the socialist countries' viewpoint, but their approach is still one-sided. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we are prepared to do all in our power to find a mutually acceptable solution to the problem of decreasing military tension in central Europe. This was indicated by Leonid Brezhnev during his recent FRG visit. He suggested that positive steps should be taken to reduce armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In the Soviet Union there is satisfaction that this stand met with understanding from FRG leaders. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt recalled, for example, the most recent Western-proposal and noted that it emphasized the principles of parity and reciprocity. He pointed to the truth of the Soviet leader's statement that neither side should strive for military superiority over the other. It is in the interests of international security that genuine progress should at last be made at the Vienna talks. The realization of measures to reduce troops and arms in central Europe is an indispensable prerequisite for the irreversibility of detente on our continent.

WARSAW PACT CELEBRATES 23D ANNIVERSARY OF EXISTENCE

Chernyshov Comment

LD122156 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 12. TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Chernyshov writes:

On May 14, 23 years ago the Warsaw Treaty was signed. Having turned into a substantial factor of strengthening peace and security, a reliable guarantor of socialism's gains, the Warsaw Treaty Organization is playing an important role in the integral mechanism of interaction by socialist states.

Of great importance, in particular, is the work of the Political Consultative Committee--the supreme body of that organization. Describing the importance of its initiatives in the international area, Leonid Brezhnev underlined that many of them formed the foundation of the decisions by major (?international) forums and found reflection in a number of important bilateral inter-state acts.

The recent session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Sofia reiterated that it is an important tool of shaping their agreed foreign policy, coordinating their actions on the European Continent and on a global scale. Witness the questions on the agenda of the Sofia forum, such as the problem of disarmament, the realisation of the provisions of the all-European conference's final act, preparations for the special session of the U.S. General Assembly on disarmament.

The meeting in Sofia demonstrated once again the unbending resolve of the community's countries to work for curbing the arms race, for going over to real measures of actual disarmament, nuclear in particular, for advancing towards general and complete disarmament.

It is indicative that in time and in spirit it coincided with Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 18th YCL Congress, where he put forth a concrete and comprehensive programme of urgent measures for restricting armaments, clearly demonstrating that the USSR seeks no unilateral advantages and is guided by the principles of undiminished security for all.

Loyal to the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, the Warsaw Treaty member-countries are making a weighty contribution to the process of international detente, to creating a new political climate in the world, to reshaping international economic relations. Such a course raises the international prestige of the community's members, and their positive influence on the international situation.

The peace-loving character of this course, which answers the vital aspirations of the peoples, stands out in contrast to a different policy. It is no secret that reactionary imperialist circles, first of all those connected with NATO, are showing increasing activity, striving to draw the world into a new stage of the arms race, to sow on the planet seeds of conflict and armed clashes.

Marking the Jubilee of the Warsaw Treaty, the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces pay tribute to the organization's efforts directed at achieving the greatest and noblest of goals--durable and lasting peace.

Warsaw Pact Lauded

LD141323Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] The 23d anniversary of the Warsaw Pact will occur on 14 May. Listen to what our commentator, Georgiy Grammatchikov, has to say on the subject:

The Warsaw Pact is a durable and infallible basis of the political and defensive cooperation of the European socialist states. Assessing its importance, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said that the pact has played an enormous part in the defense of the achievements of socialism, and that it continues to be a perfect instrument of our common peace policy.

The alliance of the fraternal socialist countries has a strictly defensive character. Let us remind listeners that the signing of the treaty in Warsaw in 1955 was in reply to the aggressive imperialist NATO bloc and to the extension of its activities, which were threatening international security. The Warsaw Pact signatory states have repeatedly given the Western powers the proposal for the simultaneous dissolution of the military organizations. The entire activity of the Warsaw Pact, like the foreign policy of each of the fraternal countries, is aimed at a lofty goal: The safeguarding of a permanent and stable peace on earth. Exploiting the mechanism of the Warsaw Pact and its organs, the Political Consultative Committee, the Foreign Minister's Committee and others which have passed the test, the countries of socialism have the possibility to coordinate their efforts in the foreign policy sphere. This multiplies many times the effectiveness of the appearances in support of peace. It is thanks to the agreed actions of the countries of socialism that a successful Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was held in Helsinki. The same applies to the rendering of all-round assistance to Vietnam in its struggle for freedom, and the repulsion of the attacks of counterrevolutionary forces, which enjoyed the support of international imperialism.

The most important result of the common activity of Warsaw Pact states is that the reduction of international tension has at present become a true symptom, which in practice forms the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. The Warsaw Pact is of great importance for all the socialist countries, irrespective whether they are forming part of the organization. In present circumstances, when peace has become indivisible, events occurring in one continent are having a direct influence on the general world situation. If peace in Europe has been consolidated due to the constructive course of foreign policy, if the threat of a nuclear war has become more remote, this is having a beneficial influence also on the situations in other parts of the world. Thus conditions are being created for peaceful and creative work to the peoples of Vietnam and Mongolia, Cuba and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Corresponding with the vital interest of the peoples is, for instance, the proposal made to the Western countries in 1976, during the conference in Bucharest of the Political Consultative Committee, to sign a treaty whose signatories would be committed not to be first to use nuclear arms against each other. The Warsaw Pact states are coming up with numerous initiatives, whose aim is the implementation of the cardinal tasks of contemporary times: the halting of the arms race, and disarmament. During the session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of Warsaw Pact states, which was held recently in Sofia, the need of convening a world conference on disarmament was expressed. The countries of the socialist community are preparing themselves for active participation in the special session of UN General Assembly on disarmament, which is to open discussions shortly. In the recent past the adversaries of detente in Western countries have initiated a propagandistic noise, spreading inventions about an alleged dangerous military superiority of the Warsaw Pact states over the NATO bloc in Europe, and also on assumed aggressive plans of the Soviet Union. This is a way for them to disguise the really dangerous and aggressive course of stoking the arms race, expanding the armed forces, and poisoning the international atmosphere with the venom of fear and suspicion.

We are not threatening anybody, said Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in one of his recent speeches. To speak of an alleged Soviet threat is an obvious invention of the adversaries of a reduced international tension, and nothing else. We are streamlining our defensiveness for only one purpose: for the infallible defense of the achievements of the Great October, for the permanent protection of the peaceful work of the Soviet people, and also of our friends and allies. The countries of socialism are unanimous in their views on the most important questions of the international situation. This unity is defined by common class interests and social system, and it has been expressed in the Warsaw Pact, which will continue to be the guarantee for a further improvement of the international situation.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS' PROGRAM

LD122046Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 12 May 78 LD

["International Situation--Question and Answer" program, presented by Valeriy Kosovan, with Mikhail Konstantinovich Zenovich, PRAVDA observer; Boris Ivanovich (Vozdaryev), member of the board of the USSR-Mexico Society; and Farid Mustafyevich Seyful-Mulyukov, political observer of Soviet television and radio]

Brezhnev's FRG Visit

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] We will start today's broadcast by replying to letters devoted to that most important political event--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. It must be said that the entire world's attention was riveted on this visit. This is understandable since the future of the detente process and the fate of peace on our continent depend on the state of Soviet-FRG relations. It is generally agreed that this Soviet-West German summit meeting was of immense international significance. During this meeting major international policy issues were discussed and primarily, those concerning European security and disarmament, relaxation of tension in Europe and questions of widening and intensifying bilateral cooperation.

The 1970's have convincingly shown that the normalization of bilateral relations has brought with it many new and undoubtedly useful things, useful for each country as well as for the world arena as a whole. For many years Soviet relations with the FRG were marked by the spirit of the cold war. A definite role in the adjustment and strengthening of fruitful bilateral ties is still played by summit meetings. Each time they prompt something new and positive and enable difficult problems to be resolved and decisions signifying further progress to be made. But this does not mean that there are no problems existing, and for that reason we must progress and develop the positive steps that have been achieved.

Peace has reigned on our continent for over 30 years, something which has not happened before, and people have become accustomed to peace as though it were something quite natural, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said. At the same time there are active forces that do not pursue detente. NATO is intensifying the arms race, and within the FRG itself there are many who long for a resumption of the cold war. The consolidation of detente was the main substance of the talks on the Rhine. The topicality of the task of strenthening political detente with military detente was stressed. During the talks great significance was placed on the need to observe the understandings reached in Helsinki for the cause of general peace and security. The call by the leaders of our party and the Soviet state to end the stockpiling of mass destruction methods made an immense impression on the people of the FRG and the world. Let us stop, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, let us no longer build up armaments. Let us embark on real steps to reduce armed forces and armaments both on a world scale and in Europe, and particularly, in central Europe. Let us agree on the renunciation of the production and deployment of new systems of mass destruction weapons through binding mutual agreements, and prevent the appearance of the neutron weapon. The results of the visit are evoking feelings of satisfaction. Much work on consolidating peace has been done. To reduce the threat of another world war and to close all the channels of the arms race--nuclear and conventional--that is the central trend of the active consistent and single-minded struggle for peace that the Soviet Union is untiringly pursuing, and which was so clearly and fully demonstrated during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's FRG visit.

Situation in Chad

In view of the current aggravation of the military-political situation in the Republic of Chad, many listeners asked us to discuss this distant and obscure country. What are the problems it is facing? What are the reasons for the present tension? Mikhail Konstantinovich Zenovich, PRAVDA observer, will discuss this issue.

[Zenovich] On the territory of present-day Chad, several major nations existed during the Middle Ages and in subsequent years. Despite being widely dispersed the local people bravely resisted the French invaders who invaded the country at the end of the 19th century. After World War II, under the impact of the liberation movement, the De Gaulle Government was forced to sign an agreement granting independence to Chad, which was proclaimed on 11 August 1960.

The young republic began independence with virtually no economic foundation. The country did not have plantations, mines, significant industrial enterprises or qualified personnel. Government attempts to implement economic development plans had to be reconsidered because of a shortage of funds. All of these problems were heightened by religious-tribal discord. The tourist's view of varied dress and dialects is actually a much more complicated situation.

[Kosovan] Mikhail Konstantinovich, no Chad Government, past or present, has managed to surmount the contradictions between the nationalities inhabiting the northern and the southern areas, even though it has been clear that this complicates efforts to strengthen the unity of the country and to implement the necessary socioeconomic transformations.

[Zenovich] That is right. Moreover, Chad's difficulties have been aggravated by the policies of foreign monopolies not at all interested in healthy economic development for the country. For several years, opposition to the central government has taken the form of an insurrectionist movement, the Front for the National Liberation of Chad, FROLINAT. This group, which is located in the Tibesti Mountains, has conducted military actions against government troops.

According to the journal WEST AFRICA, FROLINAT denies claims that is is a separatist group. One of the reasons for its position, writes WEST AFRICA, is dissatisfaction with the considerable foreign presence in the government, both economic and military. Furthermore, FROLINAT claims that the government does not allocate sufficient funds for the development of the northern areas as compared with the south. In March 1978, through the mediation of Libya, Niger and Sudan, a cease-fire agreement was signed. However, as African observers have noted, this truce is tenuous for a number of reasons. It has been pointed out, in particular, that the Ndjamena government, while admitting that FROLINAT reflects the legal aspirations of the Chadian people, has at the same time refused to meed the demand for an end to the foreign military presence. Because of this, a FROLINAT communique published in Paris stated that the cease-fire agreement will be ignored unless French troops are withdrawn from the country's territory. At the same time, as the news agencies have noted, FROLINAT has established control over considerable areas of the country, and performs administrative functions there. As the paper LE FIGARO reported at the end of April, detachments of this organization have begun a fresh offensive and are advancing on the country's capital, Ndjamena.

[Kosovan] Mikhail Konstantinovich, many African states have recently appealed to the parties in the Chad conflict to withdraw their troops to the positions they occupied prior to the signing of the cease-fire agreement.

[Zenovich] Nevertheless, in the opinion of the French press, there are serious difficulties obstructing the cease-fire resumption because of the increased French military presence in the Chad. According to an AFP report, 300 French marines have been sent to Chad recently, along with a fresh consignment of military equipment. L'HUMANITE points out that an airlift has been operated between Paris and Ndjamena, via Dakar and Abidjan. In the view of foreign news agencies, the total number of French servicemen in Chad is approaching 2,000. The QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS links the deterioration in the military-political situation in Chad with the present French military interference. The paper expresses the opinion that this could have more serious consequences for France than the aid given to Kinshasa last year when a popular uprising occurred in Shaba Province. L'HUMANITE wrote recently that most of the French paratroopers and foreign legionnaires are participating in battle operations, while the French Jaguar fighter-bombers are attacking FROLINAT forces. Such a political policy, in the view of the paper, makes France increasingly the gendarme of Africa.

The French General Confederation of Labor has decisively condemned the military interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Chad and has called for the immediate withdrawal of French troops from this central african country. The policy of neocolonial adventures, says the statement, should be abandoned in deference to the rendering of true aid to the sovereign states of Africa, and the peoples of the continent must be given the opportunity to decide their own fate.

Lopez Portillo Visit to USSR

[Kosovan] Jose Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico, will arrive on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government on 17 May. Boris Ivanovich, what is Mexico's foreign policy course?

[Vozdaryev] Mexico's foreign policy, as has been frequently stressed by President Jose Lopez Portillo, is aimed at developing relations with all countries of the world; struggling for implementation of the principle of noninterference in inter-American affairs; pursuing consistently friendly positions with the Republic of Cuba; diversification of foreign policy links, contacts with CEMA; constructive positions in the UN organization and other international organizations; struggling for disarmament--such is the long but far from complete list of foreign policy acts which raise Mexicos prestige on the arena and increase its specific gravity in world politics. The contribution made by the Mexican public to the cause of maintaining peace has been estimated at its true worth. Three outstanding sons of the Mexican people, Heriberto Jara, Lazaro Cardenas and David Alfaro Siqueiros have been awarded International Lenin Prizes for strengthening peace between peoples.

[Kosovan] Boris Ivanovich, how are Soviet-Mexican relations developing?

[Vozdaryev] The history of Mexico, replete with stormy and important events, the heroic struggle of the Mexican people for freedom and independence, its distinctive culture, original and bright art, and the everyday life of the Mexican workers, continue to arouse a lively interest in our country.

Soviet people well remember that it was Mexico which was the first country in Latin America to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR in 1924. They well remember the famous telegram from the glorious son of the Mexican people, Emiliano Zapata, which was sent to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of the Soviet state.

After the cold war, cultural, scientific and sporting ties between the two countries matured and further developed. The cause of developing bilateral relations has been furthered by such measures as mutual visits of parliamentary delegations, weeks of the Soviet and Mexican cinema, the organization of industrial exhibitions, the youth weeks held last year in Mexico and the Soviet Union to mark the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the gradual normalization of trade links, and so on.

Soviet-Mexican relations show that their development fully accords with the national interests of the Soviet Union and Mexico. Last year, speaking to Soviet parliamentarians who had visited Mexico, President Lopez Portillo stressed that the Mexican people desire the strengthening of friendship with the Soviet Union and are aware of the outstanding role it plays in the history of mankind. There is no doubt that the Mexican president's visit to our country will be a valuable contribution to the cause of further strengthening Soviet-Mexican relations, which are developing fruitfully from year to year and are a visual example of the effectiveness of the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with differing sociopolitical systems.

Mideast Situation

[Kosovan] Farid Mustafyevich, many of our listeners' letters are devoted to events in the Near East. In particular they ask these questions: How can one evaluate As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem now, 6 months after his mission? To what extent has it brought a solution of the Near East problem on a just basis nearer?

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Since As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and the subsequent Israeli-Egyptian meetings the political program of the Israeli Government concerning the illegally occupied Arab territories has become more rigid. The Israeli leaders, or more precisely the Likud bloc, have stated quite clearly that they do not intend to liberate the Arab lands, primarily the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and even a considerable part of the Sinai Peninsula.

Despite the fact that various Western capitals, particularly in the United States, Britain and other Western countries, have tried to create the impression that the Egyptian-Israeli dialog will lead to a softening of the Israeli position, and will lead to a settlement of the Near East conflict, this has not happened because the Israeli Zionists continue to insist on and defend their expansionist program. Furthermore, as recent events in the Near East show, for instance in Lebanon, Israel continues to be an active aggressive military force in the area. In March, I saw how the Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon developed, aggression directed against a sovereign state, the Lebanese republic. Its aim, on one hand, involved the occupation of a considerable part of Lebanese territory, and on the other, the defeat of the Palestinian resistance movement. Syrian territory borders southern Lebanon also. Having consolidated their military strategic position in the southern Lebanon, Israel was able to increase its threat against the Syrian Arab Republic. This is how many Arab political observers evaluate the occupation of southern Lebanon.

[Kosovan] Farid Mustafyevich, has Israel's position changed in regard to solving the Palestinian problem?

[Seyful-Mulyukov] As the events of the past 6 months have shown, the main disagreement preventing the implementation of Israeli and U.S. imperialist plans and also those of capitaulationist circles in Cairo is the Palestinian resistance movement, one of the foremost detachments of the Arab national liberation movement. During As-Sadat's visit to Jeruslaem and in the subsequent Israeli-Egyptian separate negotiations, it became clear that Cairo, following Washington and Tel Aviv, had decided to prevent a just solution to the Palestinian problem and the satisfaction of the legitimate national desires of the Arab people of Palestine to create an independent state. Replying to As-Sadat's capitulationist policy, the Israeli leaders blatantly and openly opposed the satisfaction of the national rights of the Palestinian people, and declared that there can be no question of creating a third state in the Jordan basin. Begin, during his negotiations with Cairo, proposed a plan for so-called self-government for the Palestinians within the framework of the Israeli state on the West Bank and in Gaza. The Palestinian patriots saw this Israeli plan as an attempt to create a Palestinian ghetto on Arab land occupied by Israel.

And now, the most recent events connected with the visit of Begin to Washington have again shown that Israel intends to continue its plan for a separate Near East settlement with Egypt, leaving the solution of key urgent problems in the Near East. It has become even more clear recently that behind all this fuss over a separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv, there stand more powerful forces. I refer to the United States, which in effect inspired the Israeli-Egyptian separate negotiations and gave political support to both sides, urging them to conclude a separate deal. But the situation in the Near East is so acute that As-Sadat's capitulationist policy has in effect led the Egyptian leadership up a blind alley, both in internal policies and in the pan-Arab sense. Within the country, the economic and political crisis has worsened. Not only progressively inclined leftwing circles in Egypt, but also many representatives of the bourgeois class, who do not want to associate themselves with As-Sadat's capitulationist policies, oppose the present regime.

Thus, on the eve of As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, Fahmi, the former Egyptian foreign minister, resigned. Open criticism of As-Sadat's policy has been expressed by such eminent political and public activists as Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal, the former editor of the paper AL-AHRAM, and many others. Even certain ruling Egyptian politicians are forced to admit that As-Sadat has gained nothing in exchange for his readiness to make concessions. He has only made Israeli's position more stubborn, strengthened expansionist tendencies in the Israeli state and put Egypt in still greater dependence on the United States on the one hand and Israel on the other.

As recent events in the Near East have shown, both the United States and Israel oppose a just settlement of the Near East crisis, the creation of an independent Palestinian state, the liberation of all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the establishment of a stable and just peace in the area. During the recent visit by Begin to Washington, and in the course of the American-Israeli negotiations, it became clearer that the United States does not intend to exert any political or financial pressure on Israel, with its extremist, expansionist policies. U.S. President Carter said plainly that the United States opposes the creation of an independent Palestinian state and the participation of the PLO in negotiations on the Near East question. After these talks, Begin returned, still more encouraged by American support. His foreign minister, Dayan, declared that if Israel does not succeed in concluding a separate deal with Cairo, Israel will continue to pursue the same course it has for the past 30 years, i.e., a course of aggression and expansion directed against the neighboring Arab states.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BREZHNEV FRG VISIT, DETENTE, MIDEAST

LD151351Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 78 p 4 LD

[Pavel Demchenko review: "The International Week"]

[Text] May is a special month in the life of working people on all continents. It begins with the day of international working people's solidarity, which is marked with bright demonstrations, rallies and festivals. This year's May Day again demonstrated the cohesion of the planet's peoples in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism.

On 9 May we commemorated Victory Day--the anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism and the end of the fierce battles of World War II on European soil. It has been 33 years since the gunfire of this war--the fiercest in history, which took more than 50 million human lives--fell silent. The events of 1945 not only recall the past; they call us to struggle for a peaceful future, to struggle to insure that the tragedy suffered by mankind will never be repeated. That is why the Soviet Union together with the other socialist community countries exerts maximum efforts to establish the principles of security and cooperation between people.

The visit L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made to the FRG in the early days of May is a law-governed stage in the development of the political situation in Europe. A profoundly decisive role in reaching this stage was played by the USSR's foreign policy and the implementation of the peace program put forward by our party. The visit, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers document says, "was a major event on an international scale and another significant contribution to implementing the foreign policy course of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Leninist peace-loving policy of our party and state."

At a joint session on 12 May, the Foreign Affairs commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities unanimously approved the convention banning the military or any other hostile use of means of modifying the natural environment and advised the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to ratify this convention.

Fruitful Results, Good Prospects

It is known that considerable positive changes have taken place in recent years in the European political climate. They have affected bilateral relations between countries as well as the general atmosphere, which was embodied particularly vividly in the final act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

It is noteworthy that it was our country together with the other socialist states that initiated the political line that led to profound qualitative changes in the old continent. This required tremendous efforts on the part of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and necessitated a substantial reorientation of the ruling circles of several Western countries and the breakup of the "cold war" dogmas, which were overthrown by life itself.

A considerable influence is exerted on the positive changes taking place in Europe by the Soviet Union's relations with the FRG. This is natural in view of the role played by our countries in the international arena, their economic potential, and their mutual desire for cooperation.

The range of political questions discussed during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's talks with FRG leaders, as the concluding documents testify, was very broad. However, the central place was occupied by important questions of detente, the safeguarding of peace, and the development of cooperation in Europe--and not only on that continent. The joint declaration says: "The lessons of history and responsibility for peace confirm the conviction that only the path of detente and the development of mutual relations in a constructive spirit can bring the realization of the people's hopes of a lasting guarantee of peace closer." The declaration expresses the sides' determination to develop political cooperation between the FRG and the USSR on a lasting, constant basis.

Soviet-West German relations have been raised to a new level. As a result of the talks an agreement was signed providing for the development of economic ties between the USSR and the FRG on a very long-term basis--until the end of this millenium. This strengthens the material foundations of peaceful cooperation between both countries.

The visit was at the center of attention of the world public and press and was assessed by them as an important international event serving the cause of peace. New positive features have been introduced into the European atmosphere. This is very important in view of the fact that the opponents of detente in Western countries have not laid down their arms and are opposing the implementation of the accords of the all-European conference. The efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state direct development in Europe along the course of detente, neighborliness and the strengthening of peace.

The same questions were also at the center of attention during the exchange of opinions in Berlin between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and GDR leaders. Both sides again confirmed that they will advocate that the principles of peaceful coexistence be consistently asserted in international life, that political detente be supplemented by military detente, and that active efforts be made to eliminate hotbeds of military danger.

Alarming Tendencies

The political changes that have taken place in Europe and other parts of the planet are truly immense. However, we must not close our eyes to the difficulties that have arisen in the path of detente and slowed down its development. The main obstacle is that it has still not been possible to spare people the terrible burden of the arms race, which implacably undermines the edifice of political detente. If the senseless arms race is not halted, it may jeopardize the very future of mankind.

It is well known that the Pentagon has obtained record military appropriations in this fiscal year. Now, the ringleaders of the military-industrial complex and NATO generals are putting forward more and more new plans for increasing military expenditure and designing improved types of lethal weapons. The question of the production and deployment of the neutron bomb in West European countries has still not been removed from the agenda, and stories have already appeared in the press on the allocation of resources for secret scientific research aimed at creating an "enhanced blast" nuclear bomb.

The intrigues connected with the increased activity of such blocs and groupings as the Central Treaty Organization and the Australia-New Zealand-U.S. Defense Pact [ANZUS] have evidently been stepped up recently. Attempts to take advantage of Peking's anti-Soviet aspirations by no means take last place in these intrigues. Suffice it to recall a statement by Marshall N. Cameron, British chief of the Defense Staff, which was outrageously cynical and aroused a stormy reaction in the British Isles.

Speaking at a reception following the conclusion of exercises by the Sixth Chinese Tank Division, deployed near Peking, he said literally: "We have an enemy at our doors whose capital is Moscow.... We have problems dividing us, but one thing is absolutely clear, and that is the growing strength of the Soviet tank force. Therefore, I believe we must share our experience so that we are in the best position to withstand the Soviet tank force."

In Parliament, leftwing Labour members demanded the dismissal of Cameron, but the Conservatives came out in his defense. The London DAILY EXPRESS wrote that Cameron essentially "only expressed in words what has already been British and NATO policy for many months."

Such obviously inflammatory statements are by no means isolated. For instance, an icy cold war wind can be felt blowing from a declaration by 38 Republican senators published recently in Washington. Manipulating in every way the imaginary "Russian intrigues" in Europe, Africa and other places, the authors of the declaration go so far as to say that the Soviet Union serves as the "source of the main threat to peace and stability on the globe." A sordid lampoon entitled "The Communique of the 11th Conference of the Anticommunist League," which calls on the U.S. authorities to intensify the struggle against progressive forces both on a regional and world scale, has appeared right there in the U.S. capital.

A report has arrived from Australia. It says that emphasis was placed on military questions during talks between leaders of that country and visiting U.S. Vice President Mondale. A decision was made to hold joint naval maneuvers in the Indian Ocean within the framework of ANZUS (New Zealand is also a member of the bloc).

These reports cannot fail to cause concern. They show that the world is still living through troubled times. A major struggle lies ahead for the preservation and deepening of detente, to which there is no alterntive in our nuclear age.

Threat to Democracy

A critical situation has been created today in Italy. For 54 days the country tensely awaited the fate of Aldo Moro, one of the country's major political leaders, and now it is known that he had been murdered. Leading organs of all political parties and members of the government were immediately called to urgent meetings. Interior Minister F. Cossiga resigned. Italy's largest trade union association--the Italian General Confederation of Labor, the Italian Confederation of Labor Unions and the Italian Union of Labor--held a 2-hour national strike in protest against the extremist outrages. Many millions of workers and employees participated in the strike. Nevertheless, fresh bomb explosions and the sound of automatic fire have been heard.

The chairman of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party, the largest party in the country, and former prime minister, vanished on 16 March. He was abducted in broad daylight by a group of terrorists calling themselves the "Red Brigades." Five bodyguards were killed at the same time. Using telephone calls and secretly placed letters, the terrorists demanded the release of their accomplices from prison in exchange for the release of Aldo Moro. This blackmail was accompanied by a series of attacks and terrorist acts in various cities.

The Italian communists judged the abduction of A. Moro to be a political provocation aimed against republican democracy. The point is that he was the statesman who, according to Italian Communist Party Secretary General E. Berlinguer, understood better than others the need to make a move toward cooperation with the workers movement and who helped to create a parliamentary majority with the participation of the Communist Party.

Italy has a fairly wide political spectrum. Reactionary forces, exploiting the "Moro affair," have attempted to use every sign of weakness by state organs to compromise the republican system, blame the communists for all the troubles experienced by the country and attempt yet again to impose an authoritarian regime on Italy or at least achieve a shift to the right. But it is precisely the firm position occupied by the Communist Party and other leftwing and democratic parties that is wrecking the attempts to push Italy back and create an atmosphere of chaos and adventure in the country. In a special resolution, the leadership of the Italian Communist Party called on communists and the entire country to be vigilant against all subversive acts.

Where Is the Way Out of This Impasse To Be Found?

The Near East knot has, it seems, become even more entangled. In mid-March, the Israeli forces, having attacked Lebanon, occupied the southern part of the country. The UN Security Council demanded the immediate withdrawal of the divisions that invaded Lebanon. However, Tel Aviv is not hastening to fulfill this decision. At first they said that their soldiers would leave in about a month. Then 2 months. Now they are saying that total withdrawal can only result within the framework of a general Near East settlement--the very settlement the Israeli ruling circles have been wrecking for more than 10 years: Now a situation has arisen whereby the Israeli forces are occupying lands belonging to all their Arab neighbors--the Sinai Peninsula (of Egypt); the Golan Heights (of Syria); southern Lebanon and the West Bank of the Jordan. More than 50,000 square kilometers in all. At the moment, Israel is marking the 30th anniversary of its existence. In their speeches, several speakers assess the seizure of Arab territories as virtually a success for their state policy. However, the facts indicate otherwise. During these years, almost 15,000 Israelis have been killed and many thousands wounded in wars against the Arabs. In addition, the Israeli people live in constant fear, for a peace while occupying foreign lands cannot be lasting. When he came to power a year ago, Prime Minister M. Begin stated that he was ready to begin peace talks with Cairo, Damascus and Amman. Certain people took these words seriously as the start of a new approach by Tel Aviv to the Near East problem. But events have overturned this viewpoint by showing the intransigence of Israeli expansionism and their desire to speak to their Arab neighbors in the language of force and diktat. Some 6 months ago, the Egyptian president, without consulting other Arab governments, went to meet the Israeli leaders. The separate Israeli-Egyptian talks, behind which Washington loomed, began. However, they became deadlocked and were cut short without producing anything favorable either for the Arabs or for a general peace settlement in the Near East. Moreover, during this time Israel increased its occupied territory with southern Lebanon, and in fact went back on its promise to return Sinai to Egypt.

Calculations that the United States would begin to apply its promised principle of an "equal approach" to Israel and the Arabs also proved overly naive. Nowadays, one assurance after another in support of the Zionist state and its policies is being made abroad. "We will never falter in our absolute obligation to insure the security of Israel," J. Carter said in the White House. "And I can say quite definitely that we will continue to fulfill it always." In an interview published in the SUNDAY TIMES newspaper, the American President said: "My opinion is that a permanent settlement will not envisage the existence of an independent Palestine on the West Bank and will not demand the total withdrawal of the Israelis from occupied lands." It is now clear to everyone that no separate approach can resolve the problem, but only encourages the aggressor into new adventures. There is only one way out: return the Near East settlement to the framework of collective efforts. This is precisely why the USSR advocates a Geneva peace conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, where it will be possible to draw up a just peace settlement of the Near East crisis that takes into account the interests of all states and peoples in this region of the world.

AIRCRAFT DELIVERIES WILL TRIGGER NEW ISRAELI AGGRESSION

LD151622Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. Senate will make a decision today concerning deliveries of the most modern aircraft worth almost $5 billion to Israel and Saudi Arabia and deliveries of a number of older types of fighters to Egypt. Correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports from Washington:

Many senators oppose this deal. Their consciences are tormented by the fact that the delivery of modern weapons to Near East countries will increase the potential of an explosion in that area.

They oppose only the delivery of American weapons to Arab countries. They fear that this will result in unwanted consequences for Israel. The local press exaggerates the conflict between the administration and the Senate; actually there is no conflict. There is only a dispute about the process of strengthening American influence in the Near East, and both the administration and the Congress agree that the main conductor of this influence has to remain--as before--Israel, which must secure, with the help of the United States, its military advantage over its neighbors.

The administration feels that it will gain from its policy of flirting with the Arab countries by presenting the bait of military aircraft before Saudi Arabia, which supplies 25 percent of all oil imported by the United States and is the stronghold of the most reactionary forces in the Arab world, and Egypt, wit the intention of pushing the Egyptian leadership into making new concessions in its separate talks with Tel Aviv.

As far as Israel is concerned, during the recent talks in Washington, Prime Minister Begin was given authoritative assurances that American military and financial support to his country will continue and that the special American-Israeli relationship will remain the basis of U.S. policy in the Near East.

At present, the administration, in order to prevail upon the most reactionary senators, has proposed a compromise to increase the number of military planes delivered to Tel Aviv. White House representatives are saying that they now hope for victory in the Senate. But the question is, what are the consequences of such a victory? According to the well-known observer [name indistinct], it will not lead either to peace or to the strengthening of the defense ability of the Near East countries. The deliveries of a great number of the most modern weapons--above all to Israel--will only postpone a peaceful settlement of the Near East crisis and will encourage the Israeli aggressor to embark upon new, dangerous adventures in the area.

Senate Approves Package

LD160540Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0439 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington--The U.S. Senate has approved an administration plan to sell a large consignment of fighter planes to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. This plan provides for the delivery of 90 F-15's and F-16's--among the latest types of aircraft--to Israel; 60 fighters to Saudi Arabia; and 50 older F-5 aircraft to Egypt.

By their approval, U.S. legislators have prompted a new stage in the arms race in the Near East, where there are already heated armed conflicts.

The present "complex deal" by the White House is intended to satisfy the militarist appetites of Tel Aviv and at the same time to stimulate reactionary Arab regimes, particularly, in providing moral support to As-Sadat's capitulationist course. Washington's feigned "impartial" approach to the participants in the deal is actually blatant connivance with the Israeli aggressors. Shortly before the Senate vote, President Carter told the legislators that the sale of arms to the three Near East countries is "a continuation of our historic devotion to the cause of the security of Israel."

KOSYGIN, BERGLAND DISCUSS ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC ISSUES

LD152155Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 15 May--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Robert Bergland, U.S. secretary of agriculture, who has arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government, in the Kremlin today.

During the conversation, a number of topical matters pertaining to Soviet-American cooperation, which is being performed on the basis of agreements previously concluded between the two countries, were discussed. There was an exchange of views regarding possible directions for the further development of Soviet-American cooperation to solve the most important issues of science, economy and environmental protection to the mutual benefit of both countries.

Participating in the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, were Valentin Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, and Malcolm Toon, U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union.

ADDITION TO ITEM ON BERGLAND MEETING WITH LYASHKO

The following addition to the item entitled "Bergland Meets With Lyashko, Departs Kiev", published in the 15 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 10, is provided by Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 12 May:

"The visitor was informed about the successes attained by the republic in developing the economy, science and culture in the 60 years of Soviet rule. Comrade Lyashko spoke about the main directions in the development of the Ukraine's agriculture, about socioeconomic changes taking place in the life of the present countryside.

"Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and USSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture Runov participated in the conversation. Toon, U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Porter, leader of the advance party of the U.S. Consulate General in Kiev, were present during the conversation."

U.S. FORWARD-BASED FACILITIES 'SERIOUS THREAT' TO USSR

LD151437Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 May 78 p 3 LD

[Article by L. Semeyko: "A Sinister Chain"]

[Text] "It is not we but the United States," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in response to questions posed by the weekly VORWAERTS, "that has created dozens of military bases with bombers and submarines carrying nuclear and other long-range weapons that extend in a sinister chain along the borders of the USSR and our allies throughout the world."

This sinister chain includes so-called American forward-based facilities that are located far from the United States (in Western Europe, for example) and could be used at the beginning of a conflict to strike at the Soviet Union. In the United States they are often called "mini-strategic" forces and are grouped with the facilities of the intermediate ("gray") zone, since, although formally regarded as tactical forces for performing battle and operational tasks, they are also capable of solving strategic tasks.

As is known, in the fifties the United States surrounded USSR territory with a broad network of military airfields and medium-range missiles bases. Aircraft carriers with nuclear-equipped aircraft on board were constantly observed in the waters along Soviet borders. All this was to substantially supplement the might of the American strategic Air Force.

Later, with the U.S. creation of ICBMs and a missile-carrying nuclear submarine fleet, interest in forward-based facilities by no means waned. The stake on these facilities is still considerable. For the Pentagon strategists involved in the constant improvement of the foward-based system, the main criteria are not only technical parameters but also military-political significance, especially under the conditions of the strategic balance between the USSR and the United States that has been established in the current decade.

Washington's official thesis is that with the creation of a strategic balance, the regional balance in conventional and nuclear weapons in a theater of war, whether in Europe or in Asia become increasingly significant. In this connection, Western Europe is the main object of increased military expenditure in the Pentagon's new budget: A 60 percent increase over 1976 is allocated for "enhancing the defense capability" of NATO. "Our budget gives special priority to weapons systems to support NATO," U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown has stated. Presidential Memorandum PRM-10--a very important document of current U.S. military policy--reemphasizes Washington's commitment to the "defense" of Western Europe. Of course, all this is certain to cause some alarm in the United States itself. "The President's emphasis on battleworthy forces for the European theater," the American magazine NATION stresses, "is the most frightening news the military theorists have thought up since the Truman era."

In this area, the role of American forward-based forces--primarily in Western Europe--acquires special significance. According to American figures, 11 of the 26 U.S. Air Force tactical wings, i.e., almost one-half, are stationed abroad (8 in Western Europe and 3 in the Pacific Ocean region). Thus, even in peacetime almost 700 American aircraft (F-4, F-111, F-15 and soon F-16 as well) carrying nuclear weapons and capable of reaching the USSR are based in the European NATO countries. It should be noted that, according to Pentagon figures, the United States is capable of transferring more than 2,000 extra combat aircraft to Western Europe in one month. The "gray zone" facilities also include approximately 100 operational-tactical Pershing missiles that, with a range of over 700 km according to American figures, are capable of delivering a nuclear strike to western regions of the USSR. These are ground-based forces--at airfields and launch sites. We must also consider the sea-based forces--around 500 nuclear equipped aircraft with a range of around 2,500 km on American aircraft carriers.

As we can see, the overall number is impressive. The American press has pointed out that these "mini-strategic" forces by no means play a minor role in Washington's military strategic calculations. What is this role?

A great deal is written in the West about the role of the U.S. forward-based facilities in maintaining in the NATO allies, or rather in those circles interested in fueling the atmosphere of fear and tension, "confidence" that, in the event of a conflict in Europe, the United States will use some nuclear means or other (this argument is also used to support the neutron weapon).

Forward-based facilities serve as a kind of bridge between purely tactical nuclear facilities, whose range is limited to the battlefield, and the strategic facilities. As a result, they symbolize America's readiness to escalate a nuclear conflict if one were to begin. According to the American military political expert (R. Garvin), even the comparatively great vulnerability of forward-based facilities should be regarded by the European NATO allies as an "asset" since if these facilities were destroyed during hostilities, the United States would be forced to use strategic nuclear weapons sooner. Washington is using the thesis of the realizability of U.S. nuclear guarantees to preserve and strengthen its leadership in NATO.

Nor does the West conceal the fact that the task of the forward-based facilities is to constantly monitor targets in the Soviet Union--i.e., in cooperation with the strategic forces, to implement a real threat to the USSR's security. Of course, during combat operations these facilities are also capable of supporting ground forces by striking blows inside the frontline zone. However, in a broader scope, their main purpose is to participate in strategic attacks on targets in the USSR.

There has been much talk in the United States and the other NATO countries recently about the role of cruise missiles in the overall Soviet-American strategic balance. Opponents of detente and disarmament such as the American "Committee on the Present Danger" and certain West European circles that advocate the further strengthening of the American "nuclear umbrella," are urging the deployment in West Europe of long-range (more than 600 km) cruise missiles that are, as the Americans themselves admit, strategic weapons. They are attempting to represent this dangerous action as some kind of "compensation for the growing Soviet threat," First, the spurious thesis of the "Soviet threat" and of the need for some kind of "deterrence" in relation to the USSR is nothing other than a blatant propaganda trick which is completely unfounded both politically and militarily. In the last few years--and this is well known from the official statements of Soviet leaders--the USSR has not increased its armed forces in Europe.

The USSR continues to urge the Western countries to do this also. Second, the deployment of American cruise missiles on West European soil would result in a considerable increase in NATO nuclear might. The forward-base system would be significantly reinforced.

The U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities are a serious threat to the Soviet Union's security. This threat is increasing in light of the U.S. defense secretary's statement that the large-scale deployment of American nuclear ground forces abroad must be continued and the nuclear facilities themselves improved. U.S. General A. Haig, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, speaks out with still greater clarity on this issue. In March, he plainly declared that the United States "needs" to build up "medium and intermediate-range missile systems" in West Europe. In this connection, a report appearing in the foreign press to the effect that the Pentagon has already sanctioned the development of a new long-range missile designed for use on the European Continent is alarming. Thus, dangerous attempts are being made to amend, through the further buildup of American forward-based nuclear facilities, both the regional and the strategic balance between the USSR and the United States.

These measures fundamentally contradict the crucial aims of averting the threat of another war and strengthening peace and international security. They accord with the interests of the powerful military-industrial complex and its influential political representatives. The fact that the latter are becoming increasingly active is supported by the joint declaration on foreign policy problems that was published recently by American Republican senators, whose theme is anti-Sovietism and the call for a further acceleration of military might.

"It is time," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, declared in his speech on the cruiser Admiral Senyavin, "that certain Western leaders really pondered their responsibility to their own peoples and to all peoples for the fate of peace and really displayed a readiness to take effective steps to curb the arms race."

TRUSHIN HITS N.Y. TIMES' ARTICLES ON 7TH ARMY EXERCISES

LD151810Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 15 May--TASS commentator Yuriy Trushin says: The New York TIMES published an extensive report by military observer Drew Middleton today on U.S. Seventh Army exercises in West Germany. These exercises are designed to simulate conditions "as if it had happened" [kak budto eto slushilos]. Readers would ask: "What has happened?" Well, of course, an attack by the Russians!

Throughout the week, Middleton was interviewing sergeants, officers and generals "about the state of preparedness of the U.S. 7th Army to fight the Russians." Middletown extensively described the difficulty encountered by the U.S. Army in the initial stages because of an alleged "shortage of some kind of the most modern weapons." In these reports, Middleton is using every technique of "horror films." He says: "The Russian artillery will undoubtedly immediately use chemical, biological and atomic charges, as well as nerve gas, which has the same effect as the neutron bomb."

Thus, let us return to our initial statement: "what has happened?" Well, what has happened is that someone in the United States obviously opposes the growth of mutual trust and understanding between the USSR and the FRG that was achieved during the official visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Concerning the New York TIMES appeals to supply, saturate and stuff [snabzhat, nasyshchat, nabivat] the U.S. Seventh Army with the latest tanks, helicopters, howitzers, and so on, this appeal is not at all new. We will remain silent about the style of Drew Middleton's reports. This style is entirely on his conscience. We should only like to note that this style was resolutely condemned in the final act of the Helsinki conference.

U.S. CONTINUES AID TO RACISTS, IGNORES UN MEASURES

LD151758Y Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 15 May 78 LD

["American Gendarme in Africa"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, May 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

American imperialism is carrying out in Africa a course of undermining the national-liberation movements and of supporting the racist regimes. The fanning up of internecine conflicts, primarily in frontiers of progressive states, is one of the main methods of American diplomacy and the Central Intelligence Agency in Africa. Instigated by the United States, Somalia started aggression against neighboring Ethiopia, and intruded into the Ogaden area. After the failure of that military venture the United States negotiated with Somalia the deliveries to the latter of "defensive" arms. Last year Western imperialists with the United States at the head tried to interfere into the internal conflict in Zaire and to create a seat of military tension on the frontier with Angola.

In Africa, American imperialism is attracted not only by its strategic situation, but also by the huge natural wealth, primarily uranium, copper, chromium, precious metals, and also petroleum. The total American capital investments in Africa are estimated at 4,300 million dollars. American monopolies take out of Africa huge profits; from Nigeria alone (from where the United States receives a quarter of its oil imports) American companies took out 174,000,000 dollars worth of profits in 1976.

The United States is carrying out a hypocritical policy toward the southern part of Africa because it verbally supports self-determination for African peoples but in deed it supports the racialist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia. Washington is strenuously pushing through the so-called Anglo-American "settlement" plan in Rhodesia which envisages the creation in Zimbabwe of a puppet regime under the control of the Western powers and which also envisages the isolation and splitting up of the patriotic forces conducting the struggle for the liberation of this African country.

Five Western powers with the United States at the head agreed with the Vorster regime on a plan for Namibia which actually removes from participation in national construction the SWAPO organisation, which has been recognized by the United Nations Organisation as the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. Availing themselves of the favourable attitude of the United States, the racists from Rhodesia are committing an aggression against neighbouring Mozambique, while troops of the Republic of South Africa committed a bandit attack on Angola's territory a few days ago.

American imperialism considers the Republic of South Africa as its main springboard in the southern part of the African Continent. A powerful military-terroristic machine was established in the Republic of South Africa with the assistance of the United States and other Western powers. Jointly with West Germany and France, the United States helped the Republic of South Africa establish its nuclear potential.

American arms and military equipment are streaming to the Republic of South Africa by different round-about ways, though the United States officially joined the U.N. embargo on arms deliveries to the racist regime.

American monopolies are strengthening their positions in the Republic of South Africa, where their capital investments reached 1,700 million dollars. The debt of the Vorster regime to American banks reached 2,200 million dollars. In accordance with a report, submitted recently to the U.S. Senate, this figure is tantamount to annual expenditures of the Republic of South Africa for the purchase of armaments and strategic raw materials abroad.

Therefore, the United States so stubbornly refuses to back U.N. decisions on economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs declined the proposal on termination of the issue of credits of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for financing South Africa's foreign trade.

The United States' support of the Vorster and Smith regimes patently illustrates the racist essence of the U.S. policy towards Africa. As was noted by the national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States, Henry Winston, the U.S. policy in Africa should be considered in the context of the American internal policy with its history of oppression of the Negro people.

MOSCOW CITES COLBY CBS INTERVIEW, STOCKWELL BOOK

LD152026Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, with Boris Andrianov]

[Text] Former CIA Director William Colby spoke yesterday in a CBS television broadcast. Reporting on this, the ASSOCIATED PRESS stresses that the former spy agency chief in effect admitted direct interference by U.S. intelligence in Africa that is described by John Stockwell in his book and interview with representatives of the press. This man, who worked in the African section of the CIA, has revealed many interesting facts on the subversive activity of the CIA against the legal governments in Angola and also in Ghana, during the preparations to overthrow the government of Kwame Nkrumah. AP notes that William Colby made no attempt to refute Stockwell's statement. He only demanded the introduction of stringent measures against CIA employees who betray their secret, dirty business.

MONDALE'S MILITARY PROPOSALS GET COOL ASIAN RECEPTION

LD142200Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Mondale has toured five countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. During his 12-day trip, he visited the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand.

Our observer notes that a speech by Mondale in Honolulu, which summed up the results of the visit, reveals the United States' desire to shift the military expenditure burden on its allies in aggressive blocs and to urge the ASEAN countries onto the path of militarization.

During the final stage of the trip in Australia and New Zealand, chief attention was given to issue relating to an intensification of military cooperation. In Canberra, an agreement was reached to hold large-scale U.S.-Australian military maneuvers in the Indian Ocean this October.

Hiding behind the hackneyed myth of a Soviet threat, the Pentagon's strategists are attempting to increase the activities of military blocs, to increase arms deliveries to this region and to expand and modernize the network of military bases. The achievement of this aim was also pursued by the U.S. vice president during his trip. In Wellington, Mondale assured the New Zealand Government of U.S. determination to fulfill obligations under the ANZUS military bloc.

In Thailand, he confirmed U.S. adherence to the Manila Pact, which defines the conditions for military cooperation between Washington and Bangkok. This document has, since the cold war, been the basis for the disintegrating SEATO bloc. In this connection, political observers point out that Washington would not be adverse to the revival of a military-political alliance in this region on the basis of the ASEAN economic union, which includes the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

The U.S. vice president promised the Thai and Indonesian governments deliveries of combat aircraft. In addition, the United States has offered to build a plant in Indonesia for the production of automatic rifles.

In Manila, Mondale pressured the Philippines Government to preserve some of the largest U.S. military bases in Asia in the Philippines.

Summing up the results of his trip, the U.S. vice president had to admit that the United States militarist plans were greeted fairly coolly. This is understandable, for they clearly contradict the aspirations of the peoples of the Pacific and Southeast Asia for peace and the transformation of this region into a nuclear-free zone.

U.S. CHURCH COUNCIL CALLS FOR BAN ON CLUSTER BOMB

LD131111Y Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 13, TASS--The National Council of Churches of the United States has urged the U.S. Congress to ban deliveries of cluster bombs to Israel. A resolution, adopted to this effect, points out that sales of this barbarous weapon to Tel Aviv are contrary to the generally recognized principles of humaneness.

The Israeli aggressors made a broad use of cluster bombs during their bandit attack on southern Lebanon, in which hundreds [of] civilians lost their lives.

The National Council of Churches has demanded that the American legislators should put a ban on the production of this and other similar types of weapons of mass destruction.

PEKING POSTERS DEMAND RETURN OF POWER TO PROLETARIAT

OW121220Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin 1430 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Lazhin commentary: "This is Not a People's State"]

[Text] The Peking leaders and the Chinese propaganda machine have repeatedly discussed their success in grasping the key link and running the country well. However, they have thus far failed to put their ranks in order. It is not surprising that statements have declared that the "gang of five"--Wu Te, Chen Hsi-lien, Wang Tung-hsing, Li Te-sheng and Ni Chih-fu--has been formed within the CCP Central Committee Politburo following the arrest of the "gang of four." It is believed that the five are opposed to other members of the Chinese leading clique. It also appears that serious friction exists between Teng Hsiao-ping and Hua Kuo-feng, who opposed one another in the Tienanmen Square incident in April, 1976.

Recently, many tatzupao in downtown Peking have revealed that both overt and covert struggles exist among the Peking leaders. Some of the posters have been observed by foreign correspondents who published the contents outside of China.

For example, one poster, headlined "Is People's China Really Victorious?", which was placed near the central telegraph bureau in West Changan street, said: The "gang of four" have been overthrown, but what is today's real situation? The masses of people are subjected to cruel oppression while the newborn revolutionary forces are subjected to cruel treatment. In the political and economic fields, the "gang of four" in different forms and disguises still exists.

The poster said: This is not a people's state nor a state of the proletariat if it does not pay attention to the people's interests, if it does not serve the people, if it does not take the people's aspirations into account, and if it shows no concern for the people. State power belongs to the people only when it is in the hands of the people and the proletariat. We will not permit alien class elements to seize state power.

The poster pointed out: Only the people create history and advance history. This is a well known truth. The people, not reactionary cliques, are real heroes. The cliques may consider the people an insignificant mob but the people will be victorious in the end no matter how arduous the struggle. The people's struggle for liberation is like a ship sailing on the high seas. Before winning victory it must wage various struggles along its way.

This and other tatzupao have voiced strong opposition to the antipeople, military, bureaucratic regime that existed before Mao Tse-tung's death and to the regime that emerged after his death. It should be understood that the "gang of four" as well as those people who have replaced them were trained by Mao Tse-tung and are followers of Mao. The people will be deprived of their rights as long as Mao Tse-tung's tactics are used to run the country.

GROMYKO CONCLUDES GDR VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Gromyko, Honecker Exchange Speeches

LD161057Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In the Spirit of Fraternal Friendship and Cordiality"]

[Text] Berlin, 12 May--The talks between E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is in the GDR on an official friendly visit, concluded today.

A.A. Gromyko and GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer signed an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the GDR.

E. Honecker gave a luncheon in honor of A.A. Gromyko, at which leading GDR figures were present.

In his speech at the luncheon E. Honecker said:

We can note with profound satisfaction that the fraternity and all-round cooperation between the GDR and the USSR bears new fruit all the time. We have achieved complete unanimity on all the questions discussed. And it could not be otherwise, since for decades now our parties, states and peoples have been linked by the closest friendship, which has a positive influence on the development of our relations and world events.

As in previous years, in 1977 we managed to give still more life to the 7 October 1975 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The material and spiritual potentials of our countries are becoming more and more interwoven. In resolving joint tasks we proceed above all from the topical long-term guidelines given by the Ninth SED Congress and the 25th CPSU Congress. We regard our successes in bilateral cooperation simultaneously as a contribution to strengthening the socialist community's unity and cohesion and to increasing its international influence.

The program of specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR on which work is taking place is evidence of the scale for which we are striving today. The pulse of our friendship can be felt in all spheres of public life. The latest example of this is the agreement which has been signed on cultural and scientific cooperation.

Much that is positive has been achieved in the interests of peace in the international arena, but development is proceeding in a complex and at times contradictory way. For the process of detente to assume a larger scale it is necessary to foil the dangerous attempts of certain imperialist circles which are making repeated attempts to block or even reverse this process.

Everything must be done, and nothing neglected, to strengthen peace. This was unanimously taken into account at the recent session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee in Sofia. The fraternal countries will jointly advocate the acceleration of the international climate's normalization and the spreading of the detente process to all regions of the world.

As for the GDR, it will strive, in accordance with the final act of the Helsinki conference, to constructively promote the continuation of the detente process. In this sense we are also prepared to continue the normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of the treaties concluded and in accordance with the principles of international law.

We greet with satisfaction, E. Honecker stressed, the results of the visit by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the FRG. This is an important new achievement in the cause of strengthening peace. An outstanding contribution has thereby been made to the consolidation of European security, detente and mutually advantageous cooperation between states.

We regard the ending of the arms race and the implementation of effective measures on arms limitation and disarmament as the most urgent task of today. The proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 18th Komsomol Congress represent a clear, realistic and modern concept of what is possible and necessary today to make peace more lasting. With its consistent course and its broad initiatives the Soviet Union inspires all forces in the world which advocate the prevention of war, detente and peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems.

Replying, A.A. Gromyko said that the meetings and talks in Berlin, as always, are taking place in the spirit of fraternal friendship and cordiality characteristic of USSR-GDR relations. The complete unity of views and assessments on all the questions discussed--both bilateral and international--was confirmed. And this, of course, is natural.

The CPSU and the SED work hand in hand in resolving the tasks of communists and socialist building, further strengthening the friendship between the peoples of our countries, in accordance with the 7 October 1975 treaty, and improving cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and wage a tireless struggle for the consolidation of socialism's positions and for detente in Europe and throughout the world.

The meeting and regular contacts between L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker are of immense significance for deepening cooperation between the CPSU and the SED. During these meetings cardinal questions of the formation of fraternal relations between our peoples, parties and states are resolved and the main directions for joint actions in the international arena are mapped out.

For the members of the united fraternal socialist family it has become a natural requirement to systematically check their opinions and share considerations on matters of joint concern and interest. Particularly now, when acute and important questions such as the further progress of detente, the adoption of effective measures to end the arms race and move toward real disarmament, preparations for the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, and much more are coming to the fore.

During our talks great attention was devoted to the results of the recent official visit of L.I. Brezhnev to the FRG and his talks with leading figures of that state. We are united with you in that this visit is bound to give a powerful new stimulus to the development of detente and be an important step forward along the path of establishing cooperation between states with different social systems with absolute respect for sovereignty, independence and the impermissibility of interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Thanks to the efforts of the fraternal socialist countries considerable successes have been achieved in the cause of restructuring international life, above all in Europe, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. A long-term action platform for states in this direction is provided by the Helsinki final act, whose full implementation is advocated by the Soviet Union, the GDR and our joint allies, as well as other peace-loving countries.

It is true that there is no stopping the opponents of detente. The western outpost of the socialist community--the GDR--feels their massed pressure, it may be said without exaggeration, nearly every day. Nationalist, reactionary circles in the West still cherish the hope that they will manage to shake the foundations of socialism in the GDR. These are vain calculations which will not come to pass. Socialism in the GDR has been established forever. The basis of mutual understanding, trust and cooperation in Europe is respect for existing territorial and political realities. All the experience of recent years shows how necessary strict observance of the Soviet, GDR, Polish, and Czechoslovak treaties with the FRG is, as well as the four-power agreement on West Berlin. Here we must not retreat one step.

Our meetings and talks are taking place on the threshold of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the GDR. We know of the great preparations which are taking place in the republic for this glorious jubilee and the broad socialist competition which has been launched in enterprises, construction sites, institutions, and agricultural production cooperatives.

The 30th GDR anniversary will be a holiday for us too. Our parties and peoples are always together, on holidays and ordinary working days. Thousands and thousands of threads of friendship and cooperation connect our countries. Their number increases every day, they are becoming ever stronger and more lasting, and our fraternal alliance is indissoluble.

Communique on Visit

LD151401Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 78 p 4 LD

[Apparent text of "Communique on the Visit to the GDR by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, was in Berlin on an official friendly visit 11-12 May 1978 at the invitation of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR State Council and Government.

A.A. Gromyko was received by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of further strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR and on urgent international questions.

Participating in the talks were:

On the Soviet side--P.A. Abrasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR; A. G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister; A.P. Bondarenko, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and V.G. Makarov, senior assistant to the USSR foreign minister;

On the GDR side--H. Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; O. Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign minister; H. Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; K. Nier, GDR deputy foreign minister; H. Ott, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR ambassador to the USSR; and H. Ziebart, member of the collegium and chief of a GDR Foreign Ministry Department.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the comprehensive development and improvement of relations between the USSR and the GDR, which are founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in accordance with the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 7 October 1975, help to fulfill the tasks of communist building in the USSR and of building developed socialism in the GDR and serve the interests of socialism and the cause of peace in Europe.

Questions connected with implementing the agreements reached during the Crimea meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker in July 1977 were examined in detail. Emphasis was laid here on the outstanding significance of the meetings and regular contacts between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for the deepening of cooperation between the CPSU and the SED and for the further rapprochement of the peoples of the USSR and the GDR.

Arm in arm with their friends and allies the Soviet Union and the GDR will continue unswervingly to pursue a policy aimed at strengthening the positions of the socialist community, will increase the effectiveness of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and will consistently seek to deepen the process of international detente and to strengthen world peace.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and L.I. Brezhnev personally A.A. Gromyko informed E. Honecker about the results of the official visit to the FRG by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and about his talks with leading FRG figures. E. Honecker expressed total satisfaction with the successful results of this visit, which are of tremendous significance for peace in Europe and for international detente.

The USSR and the GDR will continue to advocate that the principles of peaceful coexistence be consistently asserted in international life, that political detente be supplemented by military detente and that active efforts be made to eliminate hotbeds of military danger in various regions of the world.

Noting the special role of the Conference on Security and Cooperation held in Helsinki in 1975 in improving the situation in Europe, the sides emphasized the importance of the implementation of all the principles and provisions of the conference's final act in their entirety by all the states which signed it. The USSR and the GDR are prepared to continue promoting the further development of cooperation among states with different social systems, given strict respect for sovereignty and independence and the inadmissibility of interference in internal affairs.

Emphasis was laid once again on the significance of the socialist countries' treaties with the FRG, as well as the four-power agreement on West Berlin, as documents fixing the unshakability of the territorial and political realities of modern Europe. Strict observance of these treaties and the agreement is the basis insuring the successful development of relations of trust, neighborliness and constructive cooperation among European states.

The sides believe that in the present international situation there is no more important and urgent task than that of taking effective measures to end the arms race and effect real disarmament. E. Honecker emphasized the highly topical nature of the proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 18th Komsomol Congress, which are aimed at the practical solution of this historic task. He confirmed the full support for these constructive proposals on the GDR's part.

The sides expressed the hope that the upcoming special UN General Assembly session on questions of disarmament will make a substantial contribution to the cause of ending the arms race and of disarmament.

The question of prohibiting the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction is acquiring special urgency. The danger posed to European peoples and to all mankind by the plans to produce and deploy neutron weapons was noted in this context. The USSR and the GDR consider the irrevocable renunciation of the production and deployment of neutron weapons and the conclusion of an appropriate international agreement an urgent necessity.

During consideration of the state of affairs at the talks being held in Vienna on the mutual reduction or armed forces and arms and on related measures in central Europe the need to formulate as soon as possible mutually acceptable solutions in keeping with the principle of nondetriment to the security of any of the sides was emphasized.

During the visit A.A. Gromyko and O. Fischer signed a new agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the GDR.

The visit, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and coriality, confirmed the total unity of the sides' views on all the questions discussed.

NIKOLAY RODIONOV APPOINTED SOVIET ENVOY TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD151128Y Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--Nikolay Rodionov was appointed ambassador of the USSR in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. He was born in 1915. He held a number of posts of responsibility of managerial and party work. From 1970, he was USSR deputy foreign minister.

Former Ambassador of the USSR in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Vladimir Stepakov was relieved of his duties since he is appointed to a new post.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES BULGARIAN DELEGATION LED BY STANISHEV

LD151655Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Summary] "A Bulgarian culture festival opens in the USSR tomorrow, to mark the centenary of Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman yoke. A delegation led by Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, arrived in Moscow today for the festival. It was met at the airport by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and other officials." An international conference on the centenary of the Balkan people's liberation was opened today by the vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Fedoseyev.

SWISS LABOR PARTY CONGRESS CONCLUDES WORK

LD151550Y Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Petr Yegorov and Yuriy Lopatin report: The 11th Congress of the Swiss Labour Party ended here today. It was attended by more than 150 delegates and also representatives of 14 foreign fraternal parties, including a CPSU delegation, led by secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov.

International events and their influence upon the present-day political and economic situation in the country, activities of the Swiss Labour Party at the current stage, questions of party activities were discussed at the forum of the Swiss communists for three days. At the concluding meeting, the congress elected Jean Vincent, as honourary chairman of the Swiss Labour Party. Elected also was a new composition of steering bodies of the party--the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission. Armand Magnin was elected general secretary of the Swiss Labour Party at the first plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Swiss Labour Party. Hansjorg Hofer and Karl Odermatt were elected secretaries. The Political Bureau of the Swiss Labour Party was also elected.

The congress adopted a number of concluding documents resolution on questions of peace, security and disarmament reaffirms the determination of the Swiss communists to actively participate in the struggle for deepening international relaxation of tension, for full implementation of the principles of the Helsinki final act. The Swiss Labour Party, the resolution stresses, will be working towards an end to the arms race, above all, nuclear race, prohibition of a particularly inhuman means of mass destruction--the neutron weapon.

A general-political resolution stresses the determination of the Swiss Labour Party to carry aloft the banner of international solidarity, to tirelessly fight against the policy of monopolies, for peace, democracy and socialism.

SOVIET-FINNISH COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION BEGINS

LD152222Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1652 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, 15 May--TASS correspondents V. Leskinen and N. Gorbunov report: The 24th session of the Soviet-Finnish Commission on Scientific-Technological Cooperation opened here today in the "Finlandia" Hall. Participants in the session will be examining the expansion of contacts of the two countries in the field of science and technology, the implementation of the long-term program of development and deepening of commercial, economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation between the USSR and Finland up to 1990, and will discuss the activity of a number of working groups of the commission and also the cooperation plan for this year. The many-sided Soviet-Finnish cooperation, said P. Kuusi, chairman of the Finnish side of the commission in a report at the opening of the session, is taking place under the sign of glorious jubilees--the 60th anniversary of Great October, the 60th anniversary of the declaration of the state independence of Finland, and the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948. In connection with the jubilee measures of the 1948 treaty it has been voted on many occasions that our peoples have the occasion to be pathfinders in developing international cooperation. Recognizing above all that our peoples represent different social systems one can say that the mutual readiness for the constant development of cooperation is in its own way unique. This is particularly demonstrated in developing the process of European security and cooperation. P. Kuusi went on to note that the activity of the commission on scientific-technological cooperation is a link in the development of broad Soviet-Finnish relations based on the 1948 treaty. The long-term program of the commission should in the future promote the broadening and stabilization of broad international cooperation. M.P. Kovalev, chairman of the Soviet part of the commission, also delivered a report at the opening of the session.

AS-SADAT, KHALID MAY USE U.S. PLANES IN AFRICA

LD151650Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "What Do Saudi Arabia and Egypt Need American Planes For?"]

[Text] In a recent interview with major U.S. editors, President Carter made a significant admission with regard to the pro-American policies of the current Egyptian leadership. The U.S. President declared that Cairo had renounced purchasing Soviet arms to defend Egypt, not against Israel, but against certain African neighbors of Egypt. This declaration leads to two major conclusions: first, it gives the lie to Cairo's repeated allegations that the Soviet Union had refused to supply Egypt with arms for the struggle against the Israeli aggressor--the American President has refuted these claims; second, Carter's declaration once again underlines Cairo's refusal to conduct a vigorous struggle to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression.

There is, on the other hand, another issue worthy of attention tackled by the American President in his interview. While defending the need to sell obsolete warplanes to Egypt, the American President clearly said that, if the deal does not go through, it would be a telling blow to President as-Sadat, on the domestic level, and to American relations with him. The only explanation for this is that Washington considers selling American military hardware to Egypt as a reward to As-Sadat for his total political shift toward the United States.

Finally let us have a look at another statement by Carter. He said: It is my opinion that Israel's supreme interest implies that we must secure the confidence of moderate Arab leaders and friendly relations with them. So even the sales of warplanes to Saudi Arabia and Egypt is exploited by Washington to give more support and backing to the aggressor. How is this made possible? By getting pledges from concerned Arab states not to use the planes in question against Israel. This means refusal to fight the aggressor.

According to American press reports, King Khalid has in this respect given further reassurances to the American President in a special message of the last few days. The Saudi monarch openly said that he needs the American planes to combat communist threats in Africa. Similar declarations have been made by the Egyptian president. Hence the conclusion: They both want to wage war against idolatry, but, to this end, is it necessary to spend hundreds of millions of dollars on warplanes?

ACTIVITIES OF 'PRO-AMERICANS' IN OPEC CONDEMNED

LD151220Y Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, May 15, TASS--The "freezing" of oil prices actually means their reduction, says the Algerian APS agency, commenting on the results of the recent meeting of the OPEC finance and oil ministers at At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia. It is common knowledge that many participants of the meeting moved to replace the American dollar by a more suitable currency as the unit for oil settlements, and also to raise the petroleum prices in order to make up for the constant dropping of the dollar's exchange rate. However, Saudi Arabia and several other states, adhering to the pro-American line, have torpedoed these proposals. The APS agency says that the developed countries of the West were able to reduce to naught the price rise of 1973. This was achieved, according to the agency, by such means as the "freezing" of oil prices, discriminatory terms of goods deliveries to the OPEC countries, inflation and financial machinations with the dollar.

Analysing the results of the At-Ta'if meeting, the agency arrives at the conclusion that the oil exporters were unable to do anything about the dropping purchasing power of their petroleum profits, which have dropped by two-thirds.

Some of the OPEC members can afford the "freezing" of oil prices, the agency says, commenting on the stand taken at the conference by the pro-Western Arab regime, whereas the goals of the development of others, such as Algeria, require an end to this injustice.

The agency arrives at the conclusion that the policy of the pro-American OPEC members seriously jeopardises the ability of this organisation to uphold successfully the rights and interests of the oil-producing nations.

ZIONIST AGGRESSION, SUBVERSION LINKED TO IMPERIALISM

LD152102Y Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] As it continues its aggressive course toward eastern Arab countries, Israel conducts subversion against the international forces of peace and progress. Our observer Lev Korneyev says:

The subversive actions of the ruling Zionist circles are closely coordinated with the moves of international imperialism. At present imperialist circles are trying to stifle the national liberation movement in the Middle East, and chiefly to hit at the Palestinian resistance movement. Israel is also aiming in the same direction by initiating openly aggressive actions, such as those recently in south Lebanon, for instance. It also resorts to terror. Suffice it to recall a recent resolution by the Israeli Knesset, which urged physical extermination of progressive Palestinian and Arab activists.

In their subversive activities the Zionists act alone and with the support of special experts from the United States and other Western countries. In a number of countries Israeli intellegence service has created subversive groups that attack progressive Arab activists and those who fight Zionism. A special organization--Mitzah Elohim--deals with physical liquidation of representatives of the Palestinian resitance movement. It is a branch of the Israeli counterespionage unit Mossad. This organization directed the killing of Palestinian activists in Rome, Paris (?and other) Western capitals.

The terrorist activity of the Israeli special services goes beyond the Middle East. It has assumed an international character. It is known that Zionists attacked diplomats and representatives of Arab and other countries in New York and Washington. In addition these provocations were tolerated by the American police.

The 1969 theft of rocket-carrying ships from the French port of Cherbourg and secret supplies of fissionable material from the United States and Western Europe to the Israeli nuclear center in the Negev Desert are also subversive actions by Israeli intelligence.

In addition, cooperating closely with imperialism, Zionism is waging physchological warfare against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. The violent character of these activities is caused by the fact that the socialist countries with determination oppose the forces of aggression and war. Ideological subversion of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is implemented by the board for psychological actions, which operates at the General Staff of the Israeli Army.

These actions are coordinated with the CIA and with the aid of a whole network of bourgeoisie-controlled press organs and radio stations such as Radios Liberty and Free Europe.

The campaign of defamation against the Soviet Union has the aim of undermining the confidence of the world in the democratic character of the Soviet system. In this connection a lie is being spread about anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union--the first country in the world to proclaim that reprisals against the Jewish population, like all other forms of racism and racial discrimination, are punishable in accordance with the law. Naturally, this Zionist slander cannot justify Zionism, which was described by the United Nations as one of the symptoms of racism and racial discrimination. Zionism has become synonymous with aggression, territorial annexation and the oppression of other peoples. This is why it is fully justifiable and in accordance with the law to determinedly pillory Zionism and its subversive actions through the medium of international public opinion.

EFFORTS TO RESUME EGYPT-ISRAEL DIALOG CRITICIZED

LD122030Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "On Efforts To Resume the Separatist Egyptian-Israeli Dialog"]

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, said in a statement to WAFA that the so-called As-Sadat initiative has collapsed after becoming exhausted. The Palestinian leader confirmed that it only resulted in allowing Begin to pursue a harder line and an intransigent policy toward a Mideast settlement and to seek more concessions from Arabs. This statement should be examined in view of present efforts aimed at [words indistinct], and it is not a secret that Washington's diplomacy is making great efforts in this direction. As declared recently by a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, Carter and the U.S. are awaiting clarifications from Israel on certain issues, on the basis of which Washington hopes that this peace operation will be resumed.

However, many observers point out that there is no mention of a change in Israel's attitude on any of the basic issues, which, if not solved, make it unreasonable to think there will be a settlement in the Middle East. The U.S. press reports that Washington's plan sent to Tel Aviv is hardly different from the known attitude of Begin's government. Washington, like Tel Aviv, rejects the setting up of a Palestinian state; instead it proposes the granting of so-called self-rule to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This is in fact the solution Tel Aviv wants for the Palestine problem. The fact that Tel Aviv and Washington intend to propose this to Cairo as a basis for the separate talks confirms the anti-Palestinian nature of the planned negotiations. It is clear that Cairo will be offered the road of more concessions at the expense of the Palestinians. Yet Cairo continues to affirm to the Arab world that the United States strives to achieve peace in the Middle East. It is natural that neither the Palestinians nor other Arabs, who do not wish to transform the Palestinian problem into an issue of capitulatory deals, agree to this. Syria once again declared its opposition to As-Sadat's separatist policy. The assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Syria, Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, said at a press conference in Damascus: A just and lasting peace should be established in the Middle East, but this requires withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories and recovery of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

PALESTINE FRONT OPPOSES CAPITULATION BY REACTIONARY ARABS

LD151852Y Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 15, TASS--The right-wing forces in the Arab world, primarily in Saudi Arabia and Egypt, are hostile to the Arab [word indistinct] liberation movement, says a statement of the Democratic Front of Liberation of Palestine, which has been distributed here.

The front is affiliated with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In collaboration with the United States, they come out against freedom, independence and progress of Arab peoples. Following the United States and Israel, the Arab reactionary forces assert that the national liberation movement in Arab countries is allegedly the main threat to peoples. To please the United States, the reactionary regimes resort to political machinations under the pretext of defending petroleum sources and their communications from "threats" from revolutionary forces, as is now taking place in the Persian Gulf area.

The statement points out that attempts of the United States and the forces of reaction to impose upon Arab countries a version of the Middle East settlement, suitable to imperialists and Israel, encounter a resolute resistance of Arab peoples. The staunchness of the Palestine resistance movement and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces, that manifested itself during a time of the Israel aggression in the south of the country, the incessant anti-Israeli actions in the occupied Arab lands, the growing opposition to As-Sadat's separatist course--all this testifies to the mounting struggle of the progressive forces.

In the present-day conditions, the statement points out, the forces of reaction in Arab countries are trying to shield the policy of the United States in the Middle East, to distract the attention of the world public and to gain time. In its statement, the Democratic Front of Liberation of Palestine urges the Arab peoples and their national-patriotic forces to resolutely fight against the capitulatory course of the right-wing forces, which serve the interests of the United States and Israel.

PLO OFFICIALS CRITICIZE POLICIES OF AS-SADAT

Mushin on West Bank

LD151406Y Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 15, TASS--Egyptian President as-Sadat has no right to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people, and his idea of return of the Western Bank of the Jordan River to Jordan and of the Gaza sector to Egypt is in clear conflict with the decisions of the League of Arab States, the United Nations Organisation and other international organisations and forums, which recognised for the Arab people of Palestine the right to self-determination and creation of an independent Palestinian state, newsmen were told by head of the Military Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Z. Muhsin. This proposal of As-Sadat, he stressed, meets only the interests of imperialism and Zionism. It is quite clear, Z. Muhsin noted, that As-Sadat is one of the authors of the plan directed at liquidating the Arab national liberation movement and establishing imperialist and Zionist rule in the Arab world.

Abu Yasir on Capitulation

LD151842Y Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, May 15 TASS--The Palestinians will keep struggling for their existence, self-determination and a national territory despite attempts by imperialist and Zionist circles to thwart this process, stated Abu Yasir, deputy PLO representative in Algeria at a press conference here.

Condemning the capitulatory policy of Egyptian President as-Sadat, the PLO spokesman noted that it is a link in the chain of the broad imperialist conspiracy in the Middle East. Any plans for settling the Palestine problem that fail to take into account the interests of the Palestine Arab people, Abu Yasir stressed, are doomed to failure.

EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON U.S. ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

LD150926Y Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, May 14 TASS--In its economic relations with Egypt, the U.S. constantly discriminates against (?and) abuses its partner. This conclusion was reached by members of the A.R.E. industrial federation's administrative council, when examining the results of a session of the joint Egyptian-American commission on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation, held recently in Washington.

The council found that the American side proceeds first of all from the drive to get maximum profits and practically ignores Egyptian interests. The chairman of the administrative council Al-Hamid Habib stated, for example, that the International Monetary Fund, practically controlled by the United States, gives Egypt credits on obviously unfair and unprofitable terms.

The interest rate on loans from American monetary organizations often exceed 10 per cent. In addition, the granting of credits is [words indistinct].

Al-Hamid Habib admitted that American firms impose on Egypt obviously unprofitable terms, and when delivering various industrial produce, particularly [words indistinct] and equipment, the prices on these [words indistinct] 30-40 per cent higher than the cost of similar products made in West European countries.

PLANS FOR REFERENDUM IN EGYPT VIEWED SKEPTICALLY

LD152145Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Preparations are being made in Egypt for a referendum on the amount of freedom which should be given to the opposition. This arrangement is undoubtedly aimed at taking harsh measures against those who take a realistic view of the present situation in the country, as was the case during the incidents in January last year.

Official quarters and the press in Egypt began recently to launch a campaign of attacks on everyone who points out the sinister character of the "open door" policy and the turning of Cairo's policy toward the United States.

How can one draw parallels between the resounding statements on democracy and the rule of law and the persecution those with opposing views are being subjected to in Egypt? Did not Egyptian political statesmen say more than once that the parties now in the country were all established and are working in the spirit of the law and were all granted equal rights to be active? But all privileges are being granted only to the progovernment party and to rightwing political organizations.

KKE FIRST SECRETARY CRITICIZES PRC LEADERS

LD151954Y Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Athens, May 15 TASS--Today the 10th Congress of the Greek Communist Party heard a progress report delivered by the first secretary of the GCP CC, Kharilaos Florakis.

Describing the international situation, the speaker noted that the might of the socialist camp and the consistent Leninist policy of the CPSU, directed at ensuring world peace, were the basic factor that ensured the success of the detente policy and peaceful development. This policy, supported by all peace-loving forces, constitutes the only alternative to the threat of thermonuclear war, a war that would mean an unprecedented catastrophe to mankind.

Florakis levelled sharp criticism at the policy of the Chinese leadership, first of all, its anti-Soviet orientation. We are worried, he said, by Peking's development of relations with circles belonging to the aggressive NATO bloc and its advocacy of the manufacture of the neutron bomb by American imperialists, by the support it is giving to fascist and other reactionary regimes. The Chinese leadership is rejecting the Soviet Union's repeated offers to normalise relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. It is clear to all, K. Florakis said, that no one but imperialism and the enemies of peace stand to gain from such a policy.

The speaker noted the sharpening of the ideological struggle, observed recently. International imperialism is stepping up attempts to subvert ideologically the socialist system and the international communist movement, which imparts exceptional importance to questions of the party's ideological work, Florakis said.

Attacks are being launched from different sides against the international communist and progressive movements, and these are frequently launched under the flag of so-called "Eurocommunism." The Greek Communist Party rejects this theory and comes out categorically against attempts to oppose Leninism to Marxism, against all theories that negate the international significance of Leninism.

Dwelling on the political situation in the country, Florakis stressed that the central questions of the day are strengthening national independence, attaining genuine democracy, resolving economic problems caused both by the general crisis of capitalism and by the economic policy of the government, meeting the economic and social demands of the working people.

Congress continues.

CYPRUS PROTESTS TO FRG OVER ARMS FOR TURKEY

LD152002Y Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, May 15 TASS--The president of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, lodged a resolute protest to the West German ambassador in Cyprus in connection with the proposal of the FRG, according to reports reaching here, to render military assistance to Turkey. The president emphasized that from the Cyprus viewpoint this intention of the FRG authorities is unacceptable.

'LIBERATION FRONT' LEADS UPRISING AGAINST ZAIRE GOVERNMENT

LD151604Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] An uprising against the central government has started in Shaba Province, formerly Katanga, in the southeast of Zaire, is being led by the Congolese National Liberation Front. The front says, in a communique, that the rebels have taken the cities of Kolwezi and Mushatsha. Government troops have suffered considerable losses. Many servicemen are joining the rebels. A large amount of arms and ammunition has been captured. The front has charged that mercenaries are taking part in combat on the side of the government troops. Seven French mercenaries have been taken prisoner. The front has denied reports that the uprising has been provoked from the outside and that there are foreign servicemen among the rebels.

Support for Rebels

LD151740Y Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, May 15 TASS--News agencies report that armed clashes have again flared up in the Shaba Province (former Katanga) of Zaire between the rebels from the Front for the National Liberation of Congo and government troops. Military actions are taking place in the area of the towns of Kolwezi and Mutshasha. A communique published by the front in Brussels said that in the course of combat operations military equipment has been captured, the Zaire Army has sustained losses and many soldiers joined the rebels.

Paris, May 15 TASS--According to the FRANCE PRESSE agency, the official AZAP agency of Zaire has circulated a report maintaining that the rebel forces operating in Shaba Province allegedly enjoy the support of a number of countries, including the Soviet Union. It is absolutely clear that such assertions are quite groundless and are pure invention. The spread of such reports, is apparently needed to justify interference by some Western countries in Zaire's internal affairs. This is confirmed by the fact that Zaire, according to news agency reports, has asked some NATO countries and (?China) for military support in connection with the events in Shaba Province.

Brussels, May 15 TASS--The ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola Luis d'Almeida made a statement here in which he flatly refuted reports on Angola's involvement in the events in the Shaba Province of Zaire. The PRA Government, the ambassador underlined, declares that "Angola has neither any direct, nor indirect relationship to those events that are taking place hundreds of kilometres away from its borders and which concern the people of Zaire only."

Western Interests

LD152000Y Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] According to Western news agencies, a fresh insurrection has started in the Zairian Province of Shaba. According to statements by the leaders of the insurrection, the towns of Kolwezi and Mutshatsha have been occupied. The government troops are suffering heavy losses. Large numbers of soldiers are going over to the insurgents' side.

And once again, our commentator Tanov writes, just as during the first insurrection in Shaba last year, (?insistent) attempts are being made in the West to make the public believe there is interference by outside forces. The events in Shaba are nothing sensational. They are not intrigues by Moscow, Havana or Luanda. The protest movement against the domestic and foreign policy of Kinshasa was born before the first insurrection in Shaba and has continued since it was crushed; it has gone on virtually everywhere.

The fresh outbreak of social and political protest was caused by the very burdensome economic crisis and the policy of neocolonialism, a policy of [word indistinct]. [Moscow in English to South Africa at 1830 GMT on 15 May also carries this commentary, which at this point says...economic crisis and by the Western policy of collective neocolonialism....] As soon as the first insurrection in Shaba occurred, we saw which states were interested in a pro-Western, pro-Atlantic regime being kept in that region of Africa. They were, first and foremost, the United States, Belgium, France, the reactionary Arab regimes, China and the FRG. It is always the same ones who intervene in this direction when the Africans wish to change the social and political conditions in which they live.

The first insurrection in Shaba was repressed with the help of Moroccan troops, arms from the West and petrodollars from Saudi Arabia. Kinshasa [illegible] [word indistinct] sent to them once again to ask for help.

All these benefactors and supporters of Zaire have a single aim: that country is really unique for the variety and quantity of raw materials it possesses, including copper. It occupies a very important strategic position in the heart of Africa.

It is no coincidence that Zaire is one of the countries (?South of the Sahara) getting the most military aid from the United States. [Words indistinct] play a predetermined role in the plans to put pressure on Angola and the other frontline states in Africa. It is no coincidence that a [words indistinct] of ORTAG missiles, a West German, or rather NATO [word indistinct] has been set up in an area of Zaire bordering Tanzania and Zambia. It is also known that the establishment of this [word indistinct] of missiles in another state leads to a certain political [word indistinct] in the life of Zaire, shaken as it is by the explosions of popular protest.

[The Moscow English at this point says... American military aid than any other country in Africa to the south of Sahara. It is assigned a special role in the plans of exercising pressure on Angola and other frontline states. It is not for nothing that the huge West German, or to be more exact, NATO missile-testing ground of OTRAG is located in Zaire in an area bordering on Tanzania and Zambia. It is no secret that the establishment of this missile (?country) inside Zaire has played an important role in the life of the country now being shaken by outbursts and public protests.]

The NATO countries, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, are making the creation of a stable situation a sine qua non for economic aid, for which as is known, there is a much greater need in Zaire than military aid. Translated from the political language of these countries and organizations, this means the maximum possible crushing of progressive forces' opposition. This is the viewpoint from which the situation in that country should be considered.

COMOROS SITUATION VIEWED; FRENCH ROLE QUESTIONED

LD160852Y Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Paris, May 15, TASS--"The military-political directorate", which has seized power on the Comoro Islands as a result of the coup d'etat that took place there at the end of last week, is headed by Abdallah Mohamed, a member of the previous government. According to the national radio, 40-day curfew has been announced in the country.

The new regime has urged the population to be calm and return to work. Servicemen, who have not taken part in the coup, have been recommended to hand in their arms and uniforms, to return transport facilities. The "directorate", as noted by the Comoro radio, has expressed its intention to start negotiations with the French Government. The Comoro Islands became an independent state early in July 1975, but France retained the Island of Mayotte despite the protests of the Comoro Government and the Organization of African Unity, which repeatedly demanded an end to the French occupation of a part of the territory of the Comoro Islands. The two coupsd'etat, experienced by the new state during the past few years, are linked by local commentators with France's heightened interest in the important strategic position of her former colony.

The French press comments broadly today on the events on the Comoro Islands. The last coup d'etat, says the newspaper LE FIGARO, signifies, apparently, the country's return to the old state of affairs. L'HUMANITE inquires who is behind the forces that inspired the change of government in Moroni. It believes it is not by chance that the coup was immediately approved in Paris.

IMPERIALISM'S 'NEW AFRICA POLICY' DOOMED TO FAIL

LD151509Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 78 p 4 LD

[V. Sofinskiy article: "The Old Aims of the 'New Policy'"]

[Text] The situation in Africa is alarming everyone interested in the further development of international detente. It is Africa that has become an area for acute political and military conflicts; moreover, a quite clear logic of the development of these conflicts is being revealed, and this testifies that instability in Africa is being caused by the forces of imperialism and reaction. These forces are kindling and encouraging discord among African states and provoking disputes about territorial and other problems the African peoples inherited from colonial times.

It is significant that the most protracted conflicts have been unleashed against countries with a socialist orientation. In Angola gangs of splittists again and again take up arms against the legitimate government. Ethiopia has been subjected to direct aggression by Somalia with the support of international reaction. Conspiracies are constantly being woven and provocations staged against the Republic of Guinea, the People's Republic of Benin, and the People's Republic of Congo. Mozambique time and again becomes a target for devastating raids by Rhodesian racists.

In recent years, since the defeat of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam and the victory of the people of Angola in the struggle against foreign interventionists, Africa's development has begun to inspire particular anxiety in world capital. The United States, which lays claim to "global responsibility" for the West's positions in the contemporary world, has interpreted as a direct threat the desire of African countries to choose their own paths and their own friends themselves.

Increased political, economic and propaganda activity by the West on this continent has been the reaction to this "challenge." This increased activity can now be observed everywhere; in essence it is nothing but a massive counteroffensive by imperialism against the positions of the progressive forces and of national and social liberation in Africa. The majority of NATO countries are participating in this counteroffensive. The Peking leaders have essentially ended up in the same formation as these countries. The West is also using reactionary Arab regimes, with their petrodollars and "fifth column" forces, in the African countries.

The strategic aim of this counteroffensive is not only to block the further development of the revolutionary process on the continent but also to try to regain lost positions.

Various means are being brought into play. These include, above all, the show of military strength in Zaire and Chad, the West's diplomatic activeness in search of a compromise with the racist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, and U.S. "peace-making" via Egypt's separate talks with the Israeli aggressors.

Here Western politicians are not ashamed of openly speculating with slogans currently popular in the world; they frequently operate under other people's banners. If their assertions are to be believed, their endeavors to "appease" the racists in the south and the Israeli aggressors in the north of the continent spread relaxation of tension through Africa. But in actual fact this is leading to a situation where the causes of tension (in this case the positions of the racists and aggressors) are being preserved not eliminated.

Just recently the West has organized large-scale speculative playing on the nationalist feelings of certain statesmen, reckoning on hampering African countries' advancing along the path of social progress and strengthening their anti-imperialist unity, and reckoning also that this will set them against the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole. Such speculations by the West are leading to very dangerous consequences for Africa and the cause of peace. This can be seen especially from the events in the Horn of Africa.

It is no longer a secret to anyone that it is precisely those forces that are trying to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union--which did everything possible to persuade the Somali leadership not to commit aggression against Ethiopia--that essentially prompted Mogadiscio to take this action. The so-called "limited and conditional assent" by the United States to supply weapons to Somalia proved enough for nationalist sentiments to prevail in the Somali leadership, and it unleashed the aggression in summer of last year. As the Paris magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE affirmed, the Western powers were hoping "to kill two birds with one stone..." that is, to achieve their main goal--to weaken both Ethiopia and Somalia by isolating both from their objective, natural allies. It can now be seen clearly where this "hunt for the two birds" has led the West and how its provocative schemes have turned out for the peoples of Somalia and Ethiopia.

To judge by all accounts, the next stage of the imperialist "Horn of Africa" campaign has now begun. The essence of this stage is, to the accompaniment of a hullabaloo about "interference" by the USSR and Cuba, to inspire African states to turn to the West for assistance in order to legitimatize the West's policy of interference in African affairs.

Moreover, by deliberately exacerbating the situation in the region of the Horn of Africa, imperialist circles are seeking to complicate the process of international detente and to make solution of other problems more difficult.

Making use of certain African leaders, the West is about to pursue, and is already pursuing, its "new policy." As the Moroccan newspaper (AL-MAGRIB) disclosed, the U.S. Government wants to operate "through small countries friendly to America that are located close to seats of conflict." The Washington [as published] CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes in particular that the "new U.S. policy in Africa means that the United States is displaying a greater tendency to allow other states to intervene to defend (?) noncommunist countries." Evidently this aim is now being called "war by agreement" in the United States. Imperialism is steering a course toward splitting African unity, which has been successfully used by OAU countries since the early Sixties when defending their interests in the struggle against imperialism.

The West's intention to rally the continent's conservative states against progressive trends in Africa's sociopolitical development and against countries of a socialist orientation is gradually emerging here. This is borne out by the activation, begun in 1977, of plans to create a so-called "Red Sea security pact" with the participation of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan and Somalia. The West's bloc policy, which presents the threat of dangerous consequences for Africa's further development, is being introduced to the African Continent. The West has again begun a campaign to create a so-called "Euro-African solidarity pact." The pact is to provide for cooperation "between north and south" in both the political and defense spheres. The capitals of the Western powers evidently believe that since almost all Africa has, since the conclusion of the convention with the EEC in 1975, been linked to some degree with Western Europe economically, the African states can take the next step.

However, imperialist policy is missing the mark. Plans for the nuclear armament of the racists of the Republic of South Africa are being thwarted. In 1977 the Western allies of the Republic of South Africa were obliged for the first time to retreat and make concessions on the issue of establishing an embargo on arms deliveries to the racists. As a whole, as was to be expected, imperialism's new counteroffensive in Africa is not at all developing as planned.

The West cannot fail to see that the majority of OAU countries will not accept but oppose its policy of pandering to aggression and revising borders in Africa.

This became particularly noticeable during and after U.S. President Carter's visit to Nigeria and Liberia. Even the Western press noted: "No Change in U.S. African Policy" (Washington POST); "Carter Has Disappointed Black Africa" (LE MATIN, Paris). In the joint U.S.-Nigerian communique on this visit the Nigerian head of state voiced "his government's serious disappointment at the policy of cooperation of certain countries with southern Africa in the military and economic sphere" while Harriman, the Nigerian ambassador to the United Nations, "publicly warned the United States that his government disagrees with it sharply not only on the issue of southern Africa but also on the issue of Cuban military presence in Africa."

Africa's progressive forces, waging a persistent struggle for true national and social liberation, are well aware of the essential distinction between the orientation of the internationalist aid of the world of socialism and the West's neocolonialist interference.

Recent facts, including the events in the Horn of Africa, confirm that the Soviet Union is defending in word and deed the principles of peaceful coexistence and in no way panders to aggression, no matter where it is undertaken or by whom. It is precisely this policy which most agrees with the fundamental interests of the African peoples and with the interests of relaxation of international tension. The future belongs to this policy.

On the historical plane, imperialism's present counteroffensive in Africa is nothing but the latest "interlude of counterrevolutionary convulsions by the bourgeois system," the possibility of which in the course of the world revolutionary process was mentioned by V.I. Lenin. The West can in no way come to terms with the fact that the world has changed and that now countries that have freed themselves are perfectly able to resist the diktat and onslaught of imperialism. It is still trying to impose its will. But there is no doubt that the present fevered attempts by the imperialists and their accomplices in Africa are also doomed to failure.

MUZOREWA'S OPPOSITION TO SMITH A 'STAGED SHOW'

LD151922Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] It has been reported from Salisbury that the united National African Council, Bishop Muzorewa's grouping, has decided not to walk out of the so-called transitional Government of Rhodesia. The issue came up in view of the displacement of a member of this group, Byron Hove, from the post of the co-minister on law and order. Here is a comment by Andrey Dolgov:

If you remember, Hove insisted on the preferential recruitment of Africans to the police and their promotion, but in his time Smith swore he'd never give power to the African majority and for this reason, of course, he couldn't let the role of Africans, the so-called moderate ones cooperating with the racist regime, increase in the police. For the African trio of Smith's partners--Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau--reaction to Hove's resignation was the first political test after the so-called internal settlement. Sithole and Chirau swalloed the bitter pill immediately while Muzorewa, claiming broad popular support, lingered a little. The question even arose about the walk-out of the bishop and his grouping from the interim government. The question stood like this: to leave, saving the prestige but undermining the notorious puppet internal settlement, rejected not only by Zimbabwe patriots but by independent Africa as a whole, or to stay and then discredit themselves to the end as underlings and puppets of the racist regime. They stayed and apparently couldn't do otherwise, for there is no place to go for either Muzorewa or his grouping. Rejected by the nation and Zimbabwe patriotic forces, the collaborationists can take at least some part in political life only under the guardianship of racists.

Actually everything becomes clear. There is the racist regime and unlimited power of the white settlers, industrialists and bureaucrats, who are trying to disguise the interim government as the basis of African statehood. Muzorewa's (?path) and the way his grouping made a show by staging opposition in Hove's case only confirmed this fact. But there is also the national liberation movement led by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, with its growing prestige among the African masses and abroad. Besides, t front guerrilla army is getting stronger with every passing day.

RECENT BOOKS REVEAL IMPERIALISTS' SUBVERSION IN AFRICA

LD152032Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] The imperialist powers are stepping up their interference in the affairs of young independent states. This policy is pursued with particular persistence in Africa, where the imperialists are trying to subvert the national liberation movement and are building up support for racialist regimes. Mikhail Zenovich, PRAVDA observer, is at the microphone.

The Western press is currently carrying its latest sensation. At its center is the fashionable writer Frederick Forsyth, whose novels, according to the critics, grip the reader not only by their absorbing plots but by being so true to life, with almost reportage-like documentation of details. The sensation itself concerns the history of the writing of a book called "The Dogs of War." It describes a plot against a young African state, which the author calls Zangaro, organized by the owners of a huge ore-mining corporation with the aim of getting their hands on one of the world's richest platinum deposits. Such a plot, according to the London weekly SUNDAY TIMES, really happened, and its inspirer, according to the paper, was Forsyth himself.

In order to experience the environment of his fictitious book, he hired a band of mercenaries--these dogs of war, in Shakespeare's expression--from among those who had previously been in the Congo and Biafra, bought weapons, hired a boat to take the military detachment to the African coast, and only because of unforeseen circumstances did the intended bandit expedition not take place. Some organs of the Western press agree with the SUNDAY TIMES version. In the opinion of others, Forsyth simply paid mercenaries whom he happened to meet for information about their participation in numerous ventures against Africa, in order to use this rich factual material in his novel about Africa. Others consider that a plot like the one described really did take place, but Forsyth was only a bystander in it. There was a much more powerful figure and organization behind it all, naturally wishing to avoid publicity. The cause of the argument himself is keeping quiet. But the striking thing is that none of those who wanted to play on the readers' nerves with this Frederick Forsyth saga had the slightest doubt about the possibility of the events which lay at the basis of the novel.

A geological expedition, sent to Africa by an ore-mining company, conducts a survey in an inaccessible region. The results of the survey are kept secret from the government of the country in question. The company bosses, learning that they have an opportunity to make something out of it, decide to get their hands on wealth belonging to others in the most rational way, from their point of view--by overthrowing the government and placing a puppet obedient to themselves in power. To provide such services, there exists a special office, always ready, for the appropriate remuneration, to provide dogs of war, and weapons, and means of delivery. And although Forsyth carefully avoids in his novel any mention of the official apparatus of the imperialist powers being implicated in this kind of lawlessness, the facts show that subversive activity against independent Africa is conducted by the imperialists on such a scale and by such methods as far surpass the imagination of the most talented novelist.

Fresh proof of this lies in the book "In Search of the Enemy," by Stockwell, a former CIA man, published in the United States. The facts quoted in it in an amazing way augment the sensation connected with the dogs of war. According to the author, the CIA organized and financed in many Western countries the recruiting of mercenaries to overthrow the legitimate Government of Angola. In conducting subversive activities against that country, the CIA worked in close contact with the intelligence service and army of the South African racist regime. Stockwell also admits that the CIA's interference in Angola is far from an isolated instance in the practice of dirty tricks by this organization in Africa. In his words, the CIA participated directly, and played a key part, in overthrowing the government of Kwame Nkruman in Ghana in February 1966.

Certainly, the new facts which have become public are far from giving the full picture of the subversive activities of imperialist forces against the independent African countries. These forces, as Comrade Brezhnev said in his speech at the 18th Lenin Komsomol Congress, openly or under a light disguise, interfere in the affairs of independent liberated states. They interfere in order to hinder their progressive development. They encroach on their sovereignty to safeguard the selfish interests of their monopolies or the plans of their military strategists.

OKINAWA GOVERNOR ISSUES APPEAL FOR REMOVAL OF U.S. BASES

OW151406Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] The governor of Okinawa Prefecture, Taira, has appealed to Okinawans to step up the struggle for the removal of the many U.S. bases on Okinawa. In his appeal, Governor Taira stressed that although 6 years have passed since the Ryukyus were returned to Japan, Okinawa still remains the Pentagon's major foothold in Asia. Taira said that despite various government measures, job opportunities and social conditions for the Okinawan people are poor. He stressed that workers, farmers, and democratic public opinion on Okinawa must make joint efforts to remove the Pentagon's military bases and facilities in order to build a new and peaceful Okinawa.

Okinawa's Strategic Value

LD131203Y Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 13, TASS--"The song 'Return Okinawa To Us' composed several years ago, when the island was under the power of U.S. military, remains popular in that island as before. Little has changed there in spite of Okinawa's return under the jurisdiction of Japan in 1972. Americans as before feel themselves to be masters of this southern island.

At present, more than 60 U.S. military bases and installations at which more than 35,000 U.S. men and officers are stationed, are located in Okinawa. The island remains an "unsinkable aircraft carrier of the United States" in the Far East. The United States does not conceal the fact that it attaches increasing significance to these military bases. U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown said that starting from next year American units in Okinawa will be equipped with the latest types of weapons. The American bases covering almost a half of the island's territory impede the economic development of the area. The unemployment rate there is four times that of the national figure. More than a half of the jobless are young people under the age of 30.

"We have had a sharp increase in prices during the last six years, and new ads [as received] of companies from metropolitan Japan have appeared," said Ichior Suzuki, a taxi driver of the town of Naha. There is general feeling among the local population that the Japanese authorities simply forget about Okinawa.

Okinawa Anniversary Protest

LD151216Y Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 15, TASS--A wave of meetings and demonstrations swept Japan today in connection with the sixth anniversary of the restoration of the country's administrative rights in Okinawa. A mass meeting was held in the Tokyo suburb of Tachikawa. Its participants demanded the liquidation of all the war bases in the territory of Japan, annulment of the aggressive American-Japanese security treaty. The meeting expressed a resolute protest against the turning of the country into a U.S. nuclear base, and also against the building up of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces, created in circumvention of the country's peaceful Constitution.

Six years after the United States had returned to Japan the administrative rights in Okinawa, the island remains the most backward prefecture of the country.

More than twelve percent of Okinawa's best land is occupied by war bases and military installations. Stationed there are 39,000 U.S. servicemen, whose presence endangers the life and security of the islanders. Farm crops are being destroyed during American Army exercises, serious damage is caused to fishing, one of the main occupations of the Okinawa population.

PRC SUPPORT OF U.S.-JAPAN ALLIANCE INSPIRES JAPAN'S RIGHT

LD151458Y Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 15, TASS--Chairman of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Japan CC Kenji Miyamoto condemned the policy of Peking, which proceeding from its anti-Soviet stand supports the Japanese-U.S. military alliance and thus plays into the hand of the imperialist and reactionary forces of Japan.

According to a report of the newspaper AKAHATA, addressing the fourth plenary meeting of the Communist Party of Japan CC the other day, he said that the favourable attitude of the United States to concluding a Japanese-Chinese treaty of peace and friendship is explained by the fact that China expresses in its turn approval and support for the Japanese-U.S. security treaty which is opposed by Japan's democratic forces. In other words, K. Miyamoto stressed, proceeding from its specific strategy towards the Soviet Union, Peking approves of the military imperialist alliance, which runs contrary to the principles of the international communist movement. This policy of China, said the chairman of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Japan CC, inspires reactionary forces in Japan and creates additional difficulties for the struggle by the Japanese communists.

SCIENTISTS HOLD CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS ATOMIC ENERGY USE

LD151132Y Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 15, TASS--The fourth international conference on questions of nuclear fuel opened today in Tokyo. Taking part in it are representatives of 21 countries and three international organizations. The participants in this scientific forum that will last for five days will discuss questions of utilization of nuclear fuel, of the use of plutonium and other problems of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

MPR'S TSEDENBAL LABELS PRC 'THREAT TO WORLD PEACE'

OW160440Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Report on Tsedenbal 9 May Victory Day speech at a mass rally for Soviet troops--place not given]

[Text] Comrade Tsederbal said: The heroic Soviet people who initiated the October revolution also performed magnificent feats in the longest and most arduous war in history. The Soviet people have not only defended the October revolution but have also helped save world civilization. The Soviet victory in World War II and the socialist revolution victories won by other countries throughout the world have shaped a world socialist system. The socialist community today is a decisive factor in world politics. The great Soviet Union, the first socialist country, is the mainstay of this community.

The Mongolian people have struggled with the CPSU and the Soviet Union for lasting peace, democracy, national independence and social progress; and against imperialism, colonialism and war.

Comrade Brezhnev, the staunch fighter for peace and friendship with all countries, is the loyal friend of the Mongolian people. Comrade Brezhnev's recent visit to West Germany is new and prominent proof of this struggle. The lofty goal of his visit was to further develop Soviet-West German relations and consolidate peace and security in Europe and the world.

The fraternal aid extended by the Soviet people has significantly influenced all aspects of our social life. The Leninist fraternal friendship between our two peoples is based on common fundamental interests, common goals and Marxist-Leninist thought. It is firm and indestructible and will remain so forever. The militant alliance between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and Mongolian-Soviet militant friendship tempered in the struggle against the common enemy are the pride of our party and all Mongolian people. It is our task to cherish and consolidate this Leninist friendship and the militant fraternal friendship between the people and the armed forces of our two countries.

The genuine political alliance between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples has continued to safeguard the freedom and independence of the MPR. Because of Chinese leaders' mistakes, a complicated situation has existed on the Soviet-Chinese and Mongolian-Chinese borders for almost 20 years. Mao Tse-tung and his company were affected by reactionary nationalistic ideas and great power chauvinism. They ruthlessly opposed the Soviet Union, Mongolia and other socialist countries. Now they are cooperating and colluding with imperialists and reactionaries to oppose world socialism the international communist movement, the international labor movement, the national liberation movement and contemporary progressive forces. Peking's counterrevolutionary aggressive policies and actions have directly threatened the freedom, independence and socialist achievements of our people.

Mao Tse-tung and his successor have turned China into an aggressive country. China is intensifying war preparations and directs the spearhead of war preparations at socialist countries and the world's progressive forces. Peking's policies are designed to start a nuclear world war. They have shamelessly demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from the MPR. However, these troops are remaining here at the request of the MPR Government which is a sovereign state. It is very clear to everyone that China is the real threat. Therefore, we must be vigilant at all times.

Historically, the Soviet Union and Mongolia have been fraternal friends. They have established new socialist relations of genuine equality, mutual benefit and cooperation in all aspects of life. The Mongolian workers treasure very dearly their Leninist friendship with the great Soviet people. We should fully consolidate the fraternal friendship and cooperation between Mongolia and the Soviet Union. This will strengthen the unity of countries in the socialist community and enhance world peace.

Comrade Tsedenbal concluded: The indestructible friendship between Mongolia and the Soviet Union is an essential and priceless treasure for making Mongolia flourish and an inexhaustible source of strength for MPR workers.

GEORGIAN PLEADS GUILTY, NAMES U.S. EMBASSY FIRST SECRETARY

LD151438Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1347 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, 15 May (TASS)--The Tbilisi City Court is continuing its review of the criminal case concerning the accusation that Eviad Gamsakhurdiya and Merab Kostava committed a crime under Section 1 Article 71 of the criminal code of the Georgian Republic.

In the first half of today's proceedings, interrogation of the accused started after the criminal charges were read out. Gamsakhurdiya was the first to be interrogated. He admitted being fully guilty of the charges facing him and gave a detailed description of the circumstances of the crime he had committed. In particular, Gamsakhurdiya confirmed the facts about the illegal production, duplication and distribution of literature containing material hostile to the Soviet state, and named people from whom he had received materials of a subversive nature, including Igor Belousovich, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. In addition, Gamsakhurdiya singled out and condemned the anti-Soviet concoctions of the so-called People's Labor Union as well as the broadcasts of anti-Soviet radio stations such as Radio Liberty and others.

Gamsakhurdiya expressed regrets that he had not heeded the warnings of the organs of power and the public and had harmed the Soviet state through his subversive activity.

The trial of Gamsakhurdiya and Kostava is continuing.

Kostava Cross-Examined

LD151846Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1818 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, 15 May--At the open court session in Tbilisi, where the criminal case of Eviad Gamsakhurdiya and Merab Kostava is being heard, the court cross-examined Kostava this afternoon. He is charged with committing a crime under the Section 1 of Article 71 of the criminal code of Georgia (a Soviet republic in the Transcaucasus).

Answering the questions of the chairman and the procurator, Kostava admitted preparing and distributing material with an anti-Soviet content, which incriminates him, and confirmed the admissions he made at the investigation about publishing and distributing illegal journals together with Gamsakhurdiya.

Today the court examined a witness, Dzhanelidze, who told of what he knew about the preparation of anti-Soviet journals by the accused. The court will continue examination of witnesses on 16 May.

ORLOV ADMITS GIVING DOCUMENTS TO FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

LD151452Y Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--A trial in the case of Yuriy Orlov opened today. The defendant admitted a number of facts, testifying to his making and distributing in 1973-77 documents which contain fabrications, smearing the Soviet state and social system. The documents, Orlov said, were systematically handed over by him to correspondents of capitalist countries, accredited in Moscow, and these were also addressed by him to governments of foreign states and international organisations.

Correspondent Reports on Trial

LD151656Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1300 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Report by "special correspondent" Vladimir Fedorov]

[Text] The open trial began in Moscow today of Yuriy Orlov, who has been charged with slandering the Soviet system. The case is being heard by the Moscow City Court. The presiding judge is Valentina Lubentsova and she is assisted by two people's assessors. The defense council is Yevgeniy Shalman, a member of the Moscow City Lawyers Association. Present in the court were Orlov's family and friends and representatives of the public.

The indictment states that between 1973 and 1977 Orlov was engaged in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda with the aim of undermining and weakening Soviet power. He systematically compiled and spread documents containing slanderous fabrications defaming the Soviet state and social system.

Yuriy Orlov, a physicist, left his job on his own initiative in January 1974 and devoted himself to the collection of deliberately slanderous information for the foreign press, radio, foreign anti-Soviet organizations and propaganda center. Orlov disseminated reports he had invented himself about a dockers' strike in the Riga port and the repressions against the so-called strikers. The names of the strikers allegedly sentenced by Soviet courts were also invented by Orlov.

It was through Orlov that the report was spread in the West alleging that the settlement of Ilinka in the Voronezh region had been isolated from the outside world for 3 years. The population of Ilinka--and their evidence is quoted in the court documents--were amazed to hear of their special situation.

Orlov compiled lists of people allegedly persecuted for their views in the Soviet Union. The list included names of persons convicted for crimes. Thus, Volkov is serving a sentence for robbery; Rybakov for malicious hooliganism; (Babich) for the theft of firearms; (Kosumenko) for bribery, and so on.

The list of Jews allegedly kept forcibly in the Soviet Union includes the names of people who have long ago left for Israel and also of those who never filed an application to leave the Soviet Union.

In order to lend weight and authority to his material, Orlov unlawfully misled the public.

Orlov is also being charged with compiling and spreading false letters and appeals. One of them was named the "Moscow Appeal," another the "Appeal of Soviet Scientists" and the third was called "A Letter to the Academies of Sciences of Foreign Countries, the Association of Journalists, Psychiatrists and Lawyers." For all these actions he is liable to penalties under Section 1, Article 70 of the penal code of the Russian Federation.

In May 1976, the Soviet authorities officially warned Orlov that his actions go beyond the framework of the legitimate right of citizens to criticize and the exchange of ideas. Nevertheless, he continued his activities.

Numerous witnesses have been called to give evidence at the trial. They include Riga dock workers, people from the Ilinka settlement in the Voronezh region, as well as people Orlov worked with and experts.

At the preliminary interrogation Orlov admitted to compiling, duplicating and disseminating the documents listed in the indictment. After the indictment was read out in court, the defendant was asked whether he pleaded guilty to the charges against him. Yuriy Orlov replied that he agreed with the facts listed in the indictment but he does not recognize his guilt. The court has begun hearing the evidence.

PRAVDA REPORTS SUSLOV SPEECH AT STAVROPOL AWARD CEREMONY

LD160755Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 78 p 2 LD

[TASS report on speech delivered by M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at 12 May presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to the city of Stavropol]

[Text] The presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to Stavropol, Comrade M.A. Suslov said, is taking place in an atmosphere of strenuous creative struggle by the party and the entire Soviet people for the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan. This year has taken over from the jubilee year of 1977 when our country, celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, summed up the path of its remarkable socialist development and the very profound social changes that have taken place throughout the world under the influence of October. The jubilee of the October Revolution and the adoption of the new USSR Constitution--the constitution of developed socialism--provide graphic evidence of the world wide triumph of Marxism-Leninism.

Together with all Soviet people, the Stavropol region is also traveling the glorious path of struggle and victories. The Stavropol people have made and continue to make an important contribution to consolidating the country's might and to the nationwide cause of communist building. They have tightly merited the motherland's high assessment.

The city of Stavropol has been presented with the lofty award for its great successes in economic and cultural building, for its services in the revolutionary movement and in the struggle against the German fascist invaders, and in connection with the bicentenary of its foundation.

If we could turn the clock back 200 years and survey the surrounding steppes, we would see a beautiful but deserted, almost unpopulated, region. That is what the Stavropol region was like then. Seeking to assert their rule in the Caucasus, the Turkish sultans kindled internecine war between the numerous mountain tribes, plundered them mercilessly, and made attacks on south Russian settlements. Stavropol arose as a Russian military fortress, a stronghold in the struggle against foreign expansion and in defending against it.

From the first days of its foundation, Stavropol had more than just a military significance: The city played a large and constantly increasing role in the economic development of the steppes and mountain regions surrounding them and in the civilized transformation of a vast and rich region. It was an important center for rapprochement between the peoples of the North Caucasus and Transcaucasus and the Russian people.

At different times Stavropol was visited by outstanding representatives of Russian and world literature like A.S. Pushkin, M.Yu. Lermontov, A.S. Griboyedov, and L.N. Tolstoy. G.A. Lopatin--the first person to translate into Russian Volume 1 of K. Marx's "Das Kapital"--was educated at the Stavropol Gymnasium.

Revolutionary forces gradually matured in the depths of the autocratic system in the Stavropol region as they did throughout tsarist Russia. The workers movement grew. Increasingly the Bolsheviks became its political leaders. By the time of the start of the October Revolution, Bolshevik organizations performing a large amount of political work among the working people already existed in a number of cities of the kray. By the end of 1917, Soviet power under the leadership of Bolshevik party organizations had been established throughout the Stavropol region. On 31 December 1917, the province's people's Assembly recognized Soviet power as the sole legal power in Russia.

The position of the Soviets in Stavropol province was very complex, however. Counterrevolutionary forces from almost all Russia thronged to the North Caucasus and the White Guard armies, headed by Kornilov, Deniken, Popov, Bicherakhov and Shkuro, were created here. With the support of foreign imperialists they were armed and organized campaigns against Soviet power. The forces of the local counterrevolutionaries were activated.

Under these hard conditions the Stavropol region Bolshevik organizations decided to arm the workers and poor peasants. Over 100,000 Stavropol men rose up, weapon in hand, to defend the cause of the revolution. Describing the people's rebuffs to counterrevolution, V.I. Lenin wrote in October 1919: "The uprising against Deniken is burning with a bright flame in the Caucasus" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 39, p 232).

From their midst the people's masses advanced an entire cohort of remarkable revolutionaries and organizers and talented leaders like Petr Ipatov, Osif Apanasenko, Konstantin Trunov, Foma Shpak, Ivan Kochubey and many others. The bright names of these true knights of the revolution are preserved in the people's memory--they have been given to rayons, schools, kolkhozes and enterprises in the kray and will always inspire Soviet youth with examples of courage and valor.

Liberated by the October Revolution from the yoke of the landowners and kulaks and from national oppression, the Stavropol working people also displayed lofty models of mass labor heroism in the struggle for the creation of the socialist foundations of life, for the country's industrialization and for the victory of the kolkhozes system.

The Stavropol region was one of the initiators of the complete collectivization of the countryside, one of the pioneers in the creation of large-scale kolkhozes. The Stavropol communes arose in the crucible of class battles. Among them were the Proletarskaya Volya and Kommunisticheskiy Mayak communes. Now they are leading kolkhozes of the Stavropol region.

Irrigation and the supply of water to arid land became an important element in the struggle for socialism and the kolkhoz system in the Stavropol region. Irrigation was directly linked with the overall prospects for improving the peasants' lives.

In 1921, V.I. Lenin indicated in a letter to the Caucasus communists the need for the all-round development of the irrigation of arid lands. He wrote: "Irrigation is more necessary than anything and will, more than anything, transform the kray, resurrect it, bury the past and back up the transition to socialism" (Complete Collected Works Vol 43 p 200).

Only by the pooled efforts of the peasants' farmsteads united into collective farms and with the most direct and active participation of the kray's entire population could the water supply and irrigation operations--gigantic for that time--be carried out.

The construction of the Nevinnomysskiy Canal, one of the largest irrigation installations of its time, was a truly historic business for the Stavropol kolkhoz members.

In April 1940, some 34,000 of the kray's kolkhoz members, 10,000 kolkhoz members from Rostovskaya Oblast and 2,000 from the Kalmytskaya ASSR went out to construct the canal in order to extend the man-made river, join the Kuban to the Yegorlyk and fill the boundless arid steppes with life-giving moisture. It was a truly nationwide battle for water. The Nevinnomyssky Canal laid a firm foundation for the extensive system of irrigation installations now operating in the Stavropol region. It became not only a mass school of socialist labor but also, no less importantly, a school for people's ideological tempering.

The working people of Stavropol City and Stavropolskiy Kray together with the entire Soviet people created the socialist society by their selfless labor and strove for its all-round development. But the Soviet people's peaceful creative, constructive activity was interrupted by the very hard war imposed on us by the fascists.

Like all Soviet people, the Stavropol people showed themselves to be courageous patriots, heroic soldiers and selfless workers during the terrible years of our people's Great Patriotic War against the fascist invaders.

Thousands and thousands of Stavropol men joined the Army as volunteers. Voluntary combat units from the kray jointed Gen L.M.Dovator's Second Guards Cavalry Corps and other military formations.

Some 320,000 Stavropol men fought on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War and hundreds of thousands, by their selfless work in the rear services, contributed to the victory over the evil, powerful enemy. And everywhere the communists were a model of devotion to the motherland and loyalty to their people and to socialism. In the first year of the war the kray's party organization sent 40 percent of its personnel to join the ranks of the Soviet Army. For their unrivalled feats in the defense of Moscow and on other fronts, the cavalry formations the Stavropol men fought in were among the first in the country to be awarded lofty guards titles.

The partisan movement developed in the kray during the temporary occupation by the German fascist invaders. The communists--the fearless inspirers of the military feats of the people's avengers and their combat vanguard--were the soul of this movement. Hundreds of party workers, including 94 party raykom and gorkom secretaries, fought in the ranks of Stavropol partisan detachments. The kray headquarters of the partisan movement and the entire kray party organization did a great deal of work in rendering aid to the front and in liberating the Stavropol region from the German fascist invaders. The partisans struggled boldly against the occupiers, and in the struggle to drive them from the kray they liberated a considerable amount of territory, including six rayon center.

The barbarians ran riot in the kray for a little over 5 months, but during this period they managed to show their baseness as bandits, foul rapists and murderers. The fascists tortured and shot more than 30,000 peaceful citizens. The Hitlerites subjected the cities and villages of Stavropolskiy Kray to terrible devastation.

After the expulsion of the enemy the communist and working people of the kray center and the kray as a whole displayed true heroism in the struggle against the destruction. Thanks to tremendous assistance from the party Central Committee and Soviet Government, they raised from ruins and dust industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, schools, scientific and cultural institutions and all-union sanatoriums. Within 5 years of the end of the war industrial production in the kray reached the prewar level.

The national economy of the kray and the city of Stavropol has developed particularly quickly in the course of fulfilling the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses. Hundreds of industrial enterprises and shops have been built during this period. Last year electricity production exceeded the production level for the entire country in 1932. Average annual gas extraction in the Ninth 5-Year Plan was 1.5 times more than gas extraction throughout the USSR in 1955. Last year the Nevinnomyssk Azot Association produced as much fertilizer as was produced throughout the country in 1940. Over 50 percent of industrial production is now accounted for by machinebuilding, metal working and the chemical industry.

In 1977 industrial production increased by 10 percent compared with 1975 and industrial productivity increased by 5 percent. In 2 years R90 million worth of industrial output was sold in excess of the set plans. The Stavropol workers marked the jubilee year with shock labor. The motherland rated your successes highly by awarding you the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner. This banner was presented to the kray for the achievement of the highest results in all-union socialist competition, for increasing production efficiency and work quality and for the successful fulfillment of the national economic plan.

The current year's targets are also being fulfilled. Together with the rest of the country, the Stavropol workers have vigorously joined the high labor rhythm of the third year of the 5-year plan, directing their efforts toward implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum and the concrete program of actions expounded in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee letter to working people. A further increase in these efforts is especially important in view of the fact that in industrial work, particularly in capital construction, in the city and kray there are still many shortcomings and unutilized reserves for solving the main task of the 5-year plan: improvement of production efficiency and work quality. Special attention must be drawn to the Prikumsk plastics plant. Plant Construction is seriously behind the schedule laid down by the state plan.

As is well known, the Stavropol region is a major agricultural area of the RSFSR. Thanks to the efforts of rural and urban communists and working people, this important sector of the national economy is developing successfully and is becoming increasingly powerful. The most substantial changes in the kray's agriculture have taken place since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. Some R4.2 billion have been invested in agriculture in this period. The kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have received much new equipment from the state. Irrigation construction has developed on a broad front. All this has made it possible to increase gross agricultural output in the last decade by 42.3 percent in comparison with the preceding decade.

It is pleasing to note that in 1977 the people of Stavropolskiy Kray sold a record quantity of grain and wool to the state and fulfilled the annual plans for the sale to the state of meat, milk and eggs. It is noteworthy that new principles of production management and progressive methods of utilizing agricultural equipment are energetically introduced in the kray. The working people of Ipatovskiy Rayon set an example of such work in the harvest last year and in the spring showing this year. Today, their experience is widely known. It has been approved by the party Central Committee. The tasks confronting the kray's agricultural workers in the current and the next 5-year plan are very great. The main task is a further stable increase in grain production on the basis of raising farming standards, making more efficient use of agricultural equipment and organic and mineral fertilizers, improving seed growing and carrying out fieldwork in a timely way.

It is necessary to continue with utmost persistence and energy to expand the scale of irrigated farming, make highly efficient use of the enormous capital investments earmarked by the state for these purposes, and considerably raise the agricultural crop yield on irrigated lands, which still remains low in the kray.

The considerable growth of grain production and the comprehensive development of the fodder base will also help to successfully solve another most important task: insuring a further increase in livestock products, raising livestock productivity and improving the quality and lowering the prime cost of livestock output. It is necessary to continue to pay particular attention to the main sector of livestock in the kray--the development of fine-wooled sheep raising.

The party persistently strives to insure that agriculture fully meets the country's growing demands. The industrial features of this sector are showing increasingly clearly. The character of the rural population's labor and way of life are changing before our very eyes. The agricultural worker nowadays has a good grasp of machines and agrotechnics and is armed by a high level of culture and education. He is characterized by a sense of personal responsibility for the result of his labor and for the deeds of the collective, by a labor and political activeness, by a profound understanding of the state's interests.

As everywhere in the country, tremendous changes have taken place in Stavropolskiy Kray in people's material and cultural living conditions. Many of the school buildings and all the preschool institutions, state clubs and houses of culture have been constructed during the years of Soviet power. In the postwar period 550,000 families--that is, nearly 80 percent of the kray's total population, including 50 percent of the inhabitants of the city of Stavropol--have moved into new houses and apartments with all amenities.

The stable development of the national economy makes it possible to successfully fulfill our party's program aim--to raise consistently Soviet people's material and cultural well-being. I will cite just a few characteristic facts testifying that the party's words are not at variance with its deeds. Per capita income in your kray has trebled in the last 20 years. The average monthly wage has increased 4.4 times by comparison with 1940. Soviet people's lives are becoming increasingly rich and beautiful in both the material and cultural respects.

Stavropolskiy Kray is not only one of the most important agricultural areas and a kray with rapidly developing industry. It is one of the Soviet Union's major health resorts. In prerevolutionary times, only four sanatoriums, open to representatives of the propertied classes alone, operated here. During the years of Soviet power, the Caucasian Mineralnyye Vody resorts have undergone unprecedented development. More than 800,000 people improve their health at them each year.

All the big changes in our life and the Soviet people's main achievements have been reflected in the new USSR Constitution, which enshrines the historic landmark our motherland has reached--the landmark of developed socialism.

The main particular feature of the USSR Constitution that recently entered into force is the further development of socialist democracy. This includes the expansion of the personal rights of USSR citizens the expansion of the rights of soviets at every level the raising of their responsibility for economic and social development the strengthening enshrined by the fundamental law of the role of labor collectives in our society's life.

The democratic principles of the Constitution are vividly displayed in the functions of the state of the whole people that are enshrined in it and in the aims the state pursues through its activity. [paragraph continues]

And the highest of these aims is the fullest possible satisfaction of people's growing material and spiritual needs. This aim was bequethed to us by the great Lenin. We have marched toward it through military storms, and we are brining it nearer through our labor in every sector of communist building.

The overall results of the 5-year plan and the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions will largely depend on the results of our common labor. This was noted once again with the utmost acuteness in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches during his recent tour of Siberia and the Far East. Leonid Ilich's advice and instructions are of great importance for assimilating the wealth and developing the productive forces of both these areas and the entire economy of the country as a whole. Every party organization and labor collective is called upon to implement persistently the party directions formulated in them.

We have every reason and every possibility of reaching the heights mapped out by the 25th congress. We have at our disposal the giant economic potential created by our hands. We have the party's correct economic and social policy based on Marxist-Leninist teaching. Extremely rich experience has been accumulated in implementing this policy. The main directions and specific tasks of economic building have been clearly defined by the party and each executant has been informed of them. Millions and millions of workers, kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia are working selflessly and enthusiastically in the name of communism and with total confidence in their future. The rest is entirely dependent on the organization of economic activity at every level and the discipline of each participant in socialist production in literally every workplace.

For Soviet people an award from the motherland is always an assessment of what has been achieved and an expectation for the future. And all the more so since Stavropol and the kray as a whole have every possibility of working still better and developing still more successfully, still more effectively and with better qualitative indicators. The city and the kray have broad and bright prospects. The kray party organization--a loyal detachment of our Leninist Communist Party, which has been tempered in battle and labor--is heading the working people of Stavropolskiy Kray. At every stage of socialist building the kray's party organization has successfully roused people to labor and martial exploits.

Allow me to wish you, dear people of Stavropol, successful work and high results in work--political, organizational, ideological and educational--in order to strengthen still further the unity of the party and people--the main condition of all our victories.

Comrade M.A. Suslov went on to dwell briefly on the international situation. He said that these problems, particularly the question of war and peace, do not cease to worry mankind. The attention of the Leninist party in the Soviet state's foreign policy was and remains centered on the struggle for peace and to insure favorable international conditions for the Soviet people's creative labor. We have been living in peace for more than 30 years. This has been possible because, as a result of the social changes started by the October Socialist Revolution, powerful social forces were brought into play capable not only of putting forward a comprehensive program of struggle for peace but also of implementing it in practice.

The greatest revolutionary force on which the fate of peace throughout the world primarily depends is undoubtedly the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. The successes of the fraternal socialist countries in building the new life and in developing the national economy, science and culture are today truly impressive. The new relations which, thanks to the internationalist policy of the fraternal parties, have arisen among the socialist community countries exert a tremendous influence on all facets of the life of the modern world.

The scale of the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America is increasing. It is exceptionally important and portentous that many developing states are rejecting the capitalist path of development and are going over to a path with a socialist orientation. Our party supported and will continue to support the people's struggle for their freedom. The Soviet Union is not seeking any one-sided advantages and benefits for itself in this but builds relations with all the states of the world on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. Precisely herein lies the guarantee of the strong union between world socialism and the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The successes of socialism in our country and the other fraternal countries inspire millions of fighters in capitalist countries. The international communist and workers movement is growing. The front of the allies of communists and the working class in the struggle against the domination of the monopolies and for democracy and socialism is expanding.

The purposeful activity of the Soviet state and other socialist community countries and the general change in the correlation of forces in the world have led to a situation in which the only realistic and reasonable basis for mutual relations between states are the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government see their main task in the field of foreign policy as insuring that the relaxation of international tension becomes lasting and irreversible, comprehensive and all-embracing. One of the most important conditions for this process is practical, real disarmament measures. To stop the arms race, which has overwhelmed the world, is the most important and urgent task! The Soviet Union is persistently and consistently seeking the goals set.

We are in favor of broad cooperation among various countries in solving serious problems of general importance to mankind, such as providing the vast masses of people with food, raw materials and energy sources, preserving people's health and the environment and overcoming backwardness in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

We are adamantly in favor of the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism being resolved not in wars that threaten human civilization or in the arms race but in the sphere of peaceful labor. Consistently pursuing this policy, we are fulfilling one of the main slogans of October and Lenin's behests: peace to the peoples!

In conclusion, Comrade M.A. Suslov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on awarding Stavropol the Order of the October Revolution. To prolonged applause from those gathered, he pinned the high award of the motherland to the city's banner.

(Comrade M.A. Suslov's speech was listened to with great attention and was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause).

MASHEROV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN TEACHERS CONGRESS

LD121147 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 5 May on page 2 carries the 7,500-word apparent text of the speech by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, at a 4 May session of the Sixth Belorussian Teachers Congress in Minsk. Masherov praises the services and achievements of the Belorussian teachers and says that the congress "will give a new stimulus to the further development and all-round improvement of school work and the qualitative improvement of instruction and communist education of our young people."

He notes the successes achieved by the republic in the first 2 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, and says that Belorussia is "now at a highly crucial stage, when in this year--the year before the jubilee for Belorussia and the Belorussian CP--we have to consolidate as much as possible the preconditions for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans for 1978 and the 5-year plan as a whole." Masherov notes the importance of Brezhnev's Komsomol speech as a stimulus "for scaling new heights in the development of the economy and culture" and says that "in the sphere of the best possible fulfillment of the ideas and instructions put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev both in that speech and during his tour of Siberia and the Far East, we all have a very great deal to do: in industry, in construction, in agriculture, and in education. In this connection we are presently elaborating particularly concrete measures we intend to comprehensively discuss soon at the next Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum."

Later in his speech, Masherov tells the congress that it is important "to not reduce at all the pace or zeal in implementing the measures outlined by us in accordance with the resolutions recently adopted by the party and government on general education and vocational and technical schooling. I am bringing this to your attention because in a number of cities and rayons of the republic the level of work in labor education and the professional orientation of pupils is still extremely low. Study workshops and rooms, on the basis of which the labor instruction of pupils in grades 1-8 is carried out, are unsightly in many schools, while their equipment and teaching materials are beneath criticism. The leaders of several of our economic organs, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, while recognizing verbally the children, when it comes to putting the question at a practical level, particularly in strengthening the study and material basis of labor instruction, in fact either shun its resolution or hand over to the schools obsolete or otherwise simply unsuitable instruments and equipment. Such an approach is impermissible.

In discussing education in the contemporary world, Masherov says "it is no secret that knowledge ceases to be a creative force in the hands of a poorly educated or uneducated person. This must not be left out of our reckoning in our age, the age of the most bitter struggle of the two systems--socialism and capitalism--a struggle that is uncompromising in all lines and directions. Irreconcilable ideological and political opposition that is becoming increasingly profound in content and accute in form and method in the conditions of the class confrontation is a constant fact. Our opponent is perfidious. With the help of all the possible contrivances of so-called sociological propaganda, in every way he praises individualism and a consumerist attitude, the cult of money and things. He strives to use all channels to force into the environment of our youth the style of behavior of people in bourgeois society and its notorious standards. Their aim is simple: to distract young people from high social aims, drive a wedge between the generations and undermine the communist conviction of a certain section of our young people who lack experience in life and sufficient political maturity. And if these attempts and hopes are bound to fail then the very greatest credit for this goes not only to our entire socialist reality, way of life and social relations, but also undoubtedly to you, comrade teachers. It is precisely the school and your labor which were, are and will be two of the main guarantees for the next generation's immunity to bourgeois ideology and ability to defend their beliefs, understand the tricks of the class enemies and conduct an active, offensive struggle against views and ideas alien to our society. By this I do not wish by any means to say that there are no problems, defects and costs. There are. And they can be seen in the conduct of certain young people whose manner and behavior at times are distinctly not in accordance with the norms of socialist communal life or the lofty principles of the Soviet way of life. That means that not all components are functioning with the same smoothness and efficiency in the established practice of educational influences on the individual, in which the school plays a key role."

The Masherov speech will be published in an upcoming edition of the JPRS publication TRANSLATIONS ON USSR POLITICAL & SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 15 May

LD160638 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 15 May reports that mass graincrop sowing began in the virgin lands of Kazakhstan today. Correspondent (Lyashko) reports from Tselinograd that tens of thousands of sowing units have just been taken out into the grain fields of Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts. It has been a warm and rainy spring there. In many rayons, rainfall in April and the beginning of May was 2 to 2.5 times the norm. Hence conditions are good. This year, the grain area will be about 15 million hectares, the majority of which will be sown to high-yield varieties of wheat--Saratovskaya-29, Kharkovskaya-46, and varieties of local selection. Northern Kazakhstan's share of the overall state procurement of high-quality wheat reaches 80 percent. The sowing ought largely to be completed in 7-8 working days. Up to 1.5 million hectares are to be sown daily.

At 0130 GMT the radio reports that Amurskaya Oblast's farms have begun mass potato planting, which will be cultivated for the first time in a zone adjacent to the dam. The oblast's land cultivators have pledged to produce 63,000 tons of potatoes this year for inhabitants of the country's northern regions, BAM builders, Zeya and Bureya GES builders.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that rice sowing is being completed in the Kuban. Rice has occupied 160,000 hectares in Krasnodarskiy Kray. This is the biggest rice-growing area in the country. It is expected that the Kuban will produce 1 million tons of rice in the final year of the 5-year plan.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that the farmers of Kazakhstan have started sowing on the 9th million hectare. Six million of this have been sown to barley and wheat. Some 30 percent of the area reserved for early crops has already been finished. Yesterday, machine operators sowed 500,000 hectares. From today the rate of sowing will rise steeply.

Rice sowing is in full swing in Dagestan. Frequent rains are making it difficult for machine operators. Some areas that cannot be dealt with by ordinary farm machines are sown from the air. Barley and wheat has come up nicely everywhere in Saratovskaya Oblast. Sowing of late crops, including corn has begun. Weeding of sugar beet plantations has started in the Stavropolskiy Kray, with hundreds of cultivators having taken over. Thousands of workers from villages, hamlets and industrial enterprises have taken to fields to clear weeds by hand. Haymaking is in progress in Kirgizia. There are more than 300,000 hectares of perennial grasses in the republic. It is expected that this year every hectare will yield 6-10 quintals of hay more than last year.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that the last sowing machines today left the sugar beet fields in Altay: 622,000 hectares have been sown with sugar beets there. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have pledged to supply 710,000 tons of sugar beets, much more than planned, to sugar refineries.

At 1530 GMT the radio reports that in the Ukraine, rice sowing was completed today; it occupies almost 40,000 hectares. Work began 10-12 days late because of cold, wet weather, but the task was completed in optimum time. In Kurganskaya Oblast, mass sowing began today; about 2 million hectares is allocated to grains; 75 percent of this to spring wheat. Preference has been given to seeds of Novosibirsk and Saratov strains.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that most of the agricultural rayons in the Omsk Priirtyshye area have also started graincrop sowing. A considerable part of the area has been allocated to hard variety wheats. Operating in the farms of the area are more than 600 sowing complexes organized according to the method of the Ipatovskiy Rayon grain growers. Lithuanian grain farmers have won in competition with Belorussian farmers.

COSMOS 1,006 LAUNCHED; EQUIPMENT WORKING NORMALLY

LD121605Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The earth satellite Cosmos-1,006 was launched in the USSR today to continue the study of space.

The initial period of rotation is 92.5 minutes. The apogee is 417 kilometers and the perigee is 383 kilometers. The inclination of orbit is 65.8 degrees.

The equipment aboard the satellite is working normally.

COSMOS 1,007 LAUNCHED FROM USSR ON 16 MAY

LD161656Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 16 TASS--The Cosmos-1007 earth satellite was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue space studies.

Its initial period of revolution is 89.8 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--384 kilometers, minimum distance-180 kilometres, inclination of orbit--72.9 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN TV TOWER--In Dilizhan, the Armenian resort, construction of a new substation and a 130-meter tower for receiving TV broadcasts has started. In the near future the inhabitants of Dilizhan and mountain villages in the deep gorge of the Agstev River will be able to receive the First and Fourth programs of Central TV. By the end of the 5-year plan, TV programs will be received in the most remote mountain settlements of the republic. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 10 May 78 LD]

ATLANTIC RESEARCH--The latest voyage of the Akademik Kurchatov is under way. From on board the ship, research is being carried out on the international Polymode program. American specialists are taking part in the work together with Soviet scientists. The region of investigation is the huge area between the Bermuda and Bahama islands. The Vityaz and the Dmitriy Mendeleyev are also working on this program. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 14 May 78 LD]

ARCTIC NAVIGATION SEASON--The Provideniya seaport has begun the Arctic navigation season 3 weeks earlier than in previous years. The icebreaker Vladivostok has cleared an opening through ice in the Provideniya Bay, opening the way to convoys of vessels already en route to the Chukotskiy Peninsula. Anatoliy Petrovich Dygan, chief of the Provideniya seaport, said that the navigation season has begun earlier because considerably more cargo will be delivered to populated places in the eastern Arctic area. The Far Eastern Steamship Line has decided to transport cargo to Anadyr, Provideniy and Egvekinot within the shortest possible period in order to make vessels available for deliveries to the northern Chukotka coast. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 11 May 78 OW]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

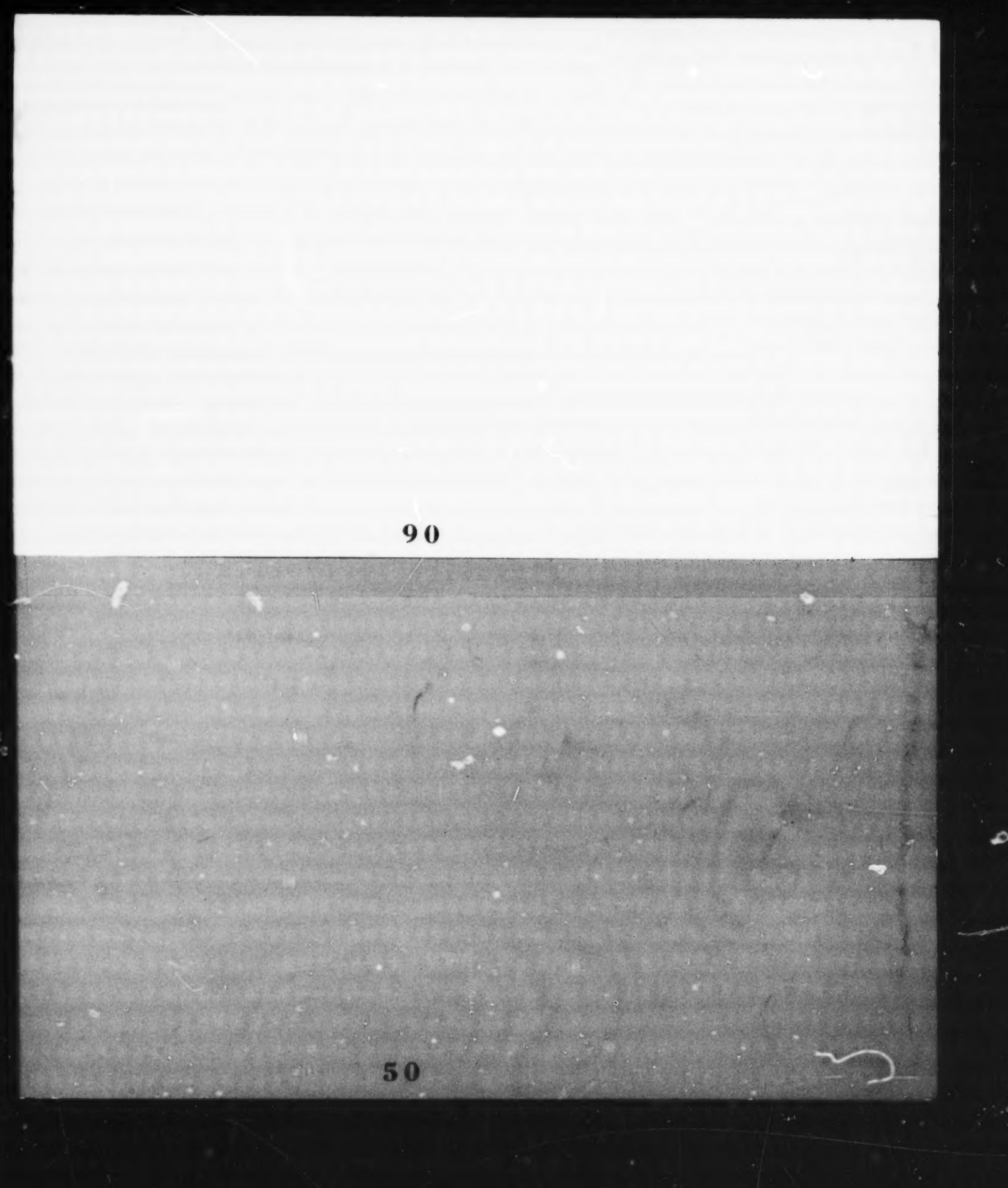
The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151


90
50